

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LIV, No. 41

Section 1

August 18, 1934

**WHEAT
PARLEY** An official European wheat expert who has been in closest touch with the International Wheat Conference in session in London predicted that the parley will end in a stalemate, says an Associated Press report. The expert, who is a neutral observer of all negotiations, said the new plan for a quarterly system of export quotas will be killed and that it will be at least a month before there will be any chance of fixing annual quotas for the export year which began August 1. This official confirmed information obtained earlier in the day that the United States is tentatively slated for an export quota of only 10,000,000 bushels this year and that the tentative figure for Argentina is 150,000,000 bushels.

**TEXTILE
STRIKES** Strikes involving 325,000 additional workers were voted last night in the woolen and worsted, silk, rayon and synthetic rayon knitters industries by the convention of the United Textile Workers of America. The convention day before yesterday voted a strike in the cotton textile industry, which employs 500,000 workers. (A.P.)

**BRAZILIAN
COFFEE** Through an increase in the first half of August, the total amount of coffee destroyed under official auspices in Brazil since June, 1931, has passed the 30,000,000-bag mark, it was announced yesterday by the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange. This amount is equivalent to a 15-month supply for the entire world. (Press.)

**EMPLOYMENT
DECLINE** Industrial employment in July made one of the sharpest declines in the last 15 years, Secretary of Labor Perkins announced yesterday, with a reduction of 359,000 workers and \$10,460,000 in wages under June. Labor disturbances, the drought and extreme heat, and seasonal factors contributed to the decline, she said. Factory employment decreased 3 percent and payrolls fell 6.8 percent. (Press.)

**CANADIAN
CROPS** Scattered rains in the prairie provinces of Canada were too late to aid wheat materially, according to the current crop report of the Bank of Montreal. Indications, however, point to the prairie wheat yield as possibly slightly over that of last year, the betterment being in Alberta. Harvesting is general over the southern areas and well advanced elsewhere except in Northern Alberta and the Peace River district, where the season is later. (Press.)

**FARM INCOME
PROSPECTS** Fear of the elimination of the greater portion of the farming communities in the calculations set on fall and winter distribution were converted into brightened prospects by the favorable change in the weather during the week, according to the weekly survey of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. With no extension of the boundaries of the drought areas reported for more than two weeks, preliminary estimates place farm income at 20 to 25 percent higher than a year ago. (Press.)

Section 2

Paint from Milk "Will the cows still be contented when they discover that milk is being used as a raw material for paint?" says A.E.B. in Scientific American (September). "Casein paint has an advantage of high reflectivity, resulting in approximately the same effect under artificial illumination as the daytime. Of course, casein has been precipitated from milk for years and made into a wide variety of moulded articles, but its use as a paint base is something of a novelty. Says Arthur D. Little in his Industrial Bulletin: 'Casein paints formerly were based on whiting and other low-grade pigments, but today the better grades contain the finest high-quality pigments. No longer are the coatings muddy and transparent when wet. The most advanced manufacturers now make this paint up in paste form, so that mixing for use is much quicker and easier than when the old fashioned power is used. Some even mill the pigment and may combine a certain amount of oil with it. Highest-grade paints give extremely smooth coatings which dry rapidly without fume or odor, entirely flat and glossless. Because of the porosity of its film, casein paint is not recommended for the long-time protection of wood or metal, outdoors. This very porosity to water vapor is not always a disadvantage, however, for it permits casein paints to be applied to plaster while it is still wet and does not interfere with the drying out of the plaster thereafter. Casein paints also have high lime-resistance, a rare quality in paints so that they may be used over cement or lime mortar, even while those are still wet...'"

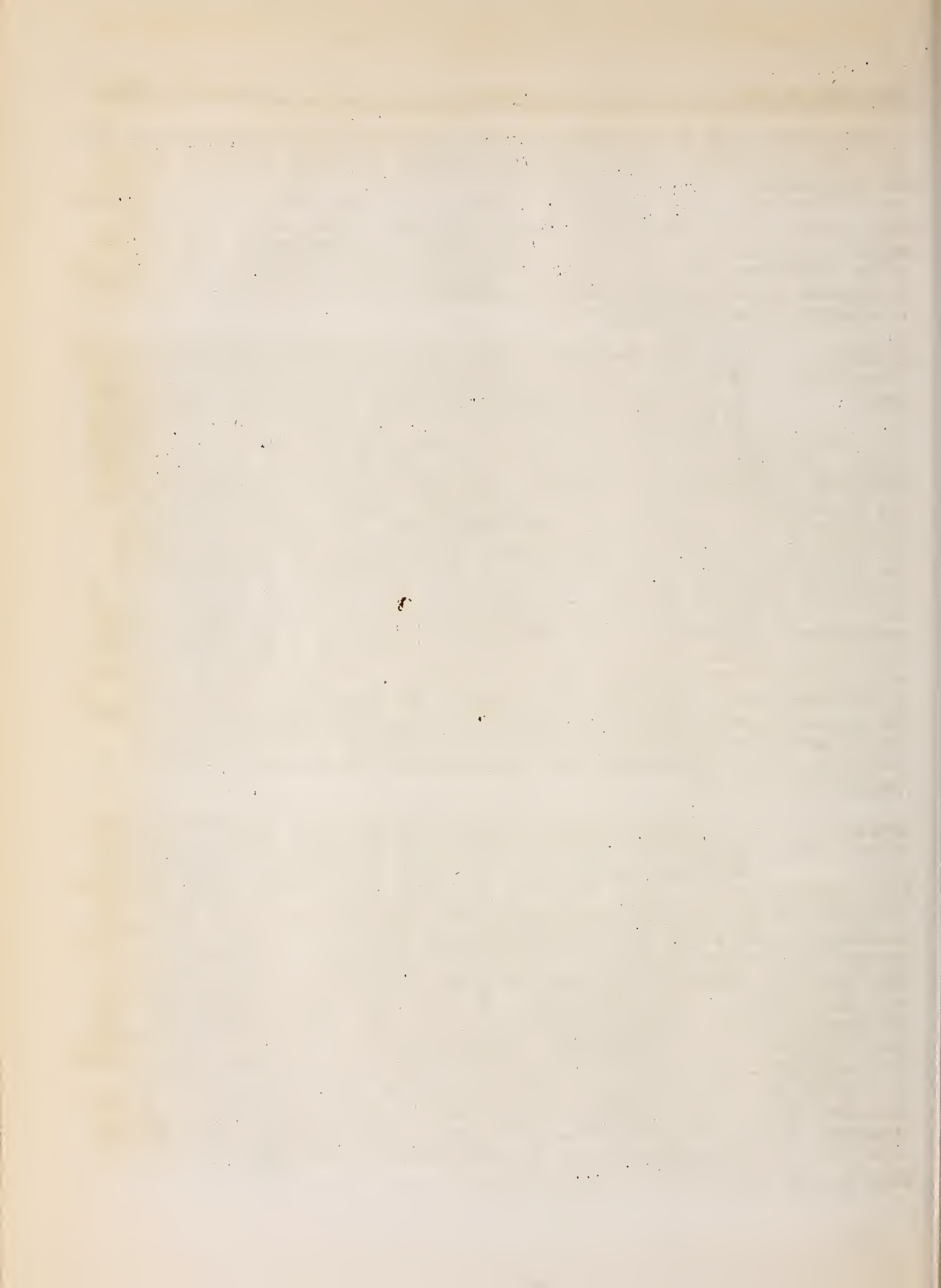
Vitamin C in Babies Very young babies are their own supplies of vitamin C, says a Strasbourg, France, report to Science Service (August 3). This anti-scorbutic substance, without which grown-ups cannot live, is manufactured in the body of infants up to the age of five months, it is reported to the British journal Nature by three investigators, Paul Rohmer, N. Bezsonoff and Ursula Sanders, of the medical faculty of the University of Strasbourg. After the age of five months the infant gradually loses the faculty of producing in its own body this valuable substance, its power to do so disappearing entirely at the age of 14 months.

Drought and Farm Income "Because of the severity of the drought, some observers have drawn the conclusion that farm purchasing power is certain to be greatly reduced," says an editorial in the New York Times (August 14). "The American Institute for Food Distribution questions the accuracy of this opinion. In a survey published recently it contends that, despite the drought, the total cash income of American farmers for the year beginning June 1 promises to be substantially larger than during the preceding 12 months. Several points are cited in support of this opinion. One is the influence of higher prices. The institute argues that aggregate advances in the value of all foods should more than balance the loss from reduced production. Moreover, many farmers who have no crops to sell will nevertheless be paid for part of what they might have raised. Their curtailment contracts with the AAA were made on the basis of past averages of production rather than of current yields...Another point is the geography of the drought. One of the

correspondents sent by The Times to survey conditions called attention to the fact that the greater part of the area affected is thinly populated land... The population of the two drought areas is 5,300,000. This is about 17 per cent of our entire farm population. Much the greatest portion of our national farm income is produced in more thickly populated areas. These facts obviously do not warrant a dismissal of the drought as unimportant. Nor do they offer a basis on which its cost may now be accurately estimated. But they help to correct the entirely pessimistic conclusion that the bulk of our farm purchasing power has been wiped out."

British Processing Taxes "Few Americans realize that the British government is committed to a policy of agricultural protection quite as radical in its essential characteristics as our own AAA program", says an editorial in the Washington Post (August 16). "For example, the British wheat subsidy calls for a levy upon all imported and milled flour. The proceeds of this processing tax, paid by millers, is used to pay subsidies to domestic wheat growers. The amount of wheat on which payments may be claimed is limited to the 'anticipated' supply, as determined at the beginning of each season by the wheat commission. The subsidy, of course, is supposed to be shifted to consumers in the form of higher bread prices. The similarity between this plan and our benefit payments, financed out of processing taxes, is obvious. The difference in methods and in aim is due to the fact that Great Britain is dependent upon imported wheat supplies and is employing the processing tax to encourage an expansion of the area of wheat cultivation... These changes in policy are due primarily to the present worldwide striving toward national self-sufficiency--a tendency which is traceable to numerous causes, political and economic. The fact that a country which was for so many years a defender and exemplar of free trade principles has yielded to the protectionist demands of the times is evidence of the deep-seated character of the disturbances that have produced such a complete reversal of traditional policy."

Soviet Agriculture Walter Duranty, writing from Moscow to the New York Times (August 17), says: "...During the past five years of struggle the Soviet people have had little entertainment and they have been somewhat short of food. That was the price they paid for rapid industrialization and the far more sweeping and more fundamental reform of their agriculture in the change from individualist to collective farming. So now it may be reported that there is a double process going on. The nation has earned its 'bread and circuses' and wants them, and the leaders want the nation to have them because it has earned them. It seems that this process began at the Communist party congress in January of last year, which probably was the most important in the exciting and tumultuous history of the Soviet state--the most important, that is, if one believes, as the writer believes, that agrarian reform was the biggest thing in the history of the Bolshevik revolution... When the congress met M. Stalin showed himself a true leader of men. He surveyed the facts of the case with clarity and realism worthy of Lenin and decided that what was wrong was not the collective farm system as such but the way the collective system was being run..."



DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LIV, No. 42

Section 1

August 20, 1934

FEED DUTIES President Roosevelt has signed a proclamation declaring an emergency and directing that import duties be suspended to enable farmers in drought-ridden areas to obtain enough feed to keep their livestock from starving. Treasury and Agricultural officials are working on regulations specifying what commodities--probably hay and oats--may be imported duty free. The regulations also would name ports of entry and the countries from which the commodities could be imported. (A.P.)

WHEAT CONFERENCE Representatives of wheat-exporting nations were deadlocked Saturday night on the question of dividing up the estimated import demand of 600,000,000 bushels for 1934-35, says a London dispatch to the Associated Press. Some delegates to the International Wheat Conference predicted privately that there was little hope of an agreement at next week's sessions. The conference, with 15 nations represented, adopted the 600,000,000 figure provisionally as representing the demand for the year that began August 1, with the reservation that the figure might be increased because "world supplies of coarse grains and hay for animal feeding stuffs are materially below normal."

HAIL DAMAGE Western Canada's hail losses last night were mounting over the \$4,000,000 mark, with scores of acres of wheat and coarse grains ravaged by the icy pellets, according to a Winnipeg report to the Associated Press. Reports from southern Saskatchewan confirmed estimates of \$1,000,000 damage in hail losses to crops and property in a storm which swept wide areas Friday night and Saturday.

H. T. RAINEY Henry T. Rainey, Speaker of the House of Representatives, died unexpectedly in De Paul Hospital in St. Louis last night, says a dispatch to the Associated Press.

GERMAN FOOD SURPLUS No exchange will be required for the import of foodstuffs to make up for the partial failure of crops in Germany, it is now estimated. The bureau of statistics estimates the wheat yield at 4,100,000 tons, against 5,600,000 tons in 1933, and rye at 7,310,000 tons, against 8,730,000 tons. Director Moritz of the Reich Food Ministry asserts, however, that owing to the big stocks on hand, not only will the crops suffice but that a considerable surplus will remain for carryover into the 1935 crop year. In view of the complete failure of the hay crop, it appears certain that it will be necessary to import fodder. (New York Times.)

SOIL EROSION CAMPAIGN Retirement of especially vulnerable types of land from cultivation was advocated Saturday by H. H. Bennett, director of the Federal Soil Erosion Service, as part of a coordinated plan to stop the ravages of wind and water. (A.P.)

Section 2

Food

Supplies

"Quoting the exact words of the Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, 'Food supplies for the country as a whole will be ample despite the worst damage in the Nation's history.' This statement from high authority should be widely circulated, for if the public fully understands the situation it will refuse to be stampeded into bidding prices up to unwarranted levels," says an editorial in the Wall Street Journal (August 17). "This pronouncement confirms what was said in these columns several days ago but gives further information not available to the time. After calling attention to the fact that stocks of broad grains and several other food products are large, it turns to the important vegetable production. Nobody experienced any pangs from hunger on account of the potato crop last season, and it is stated that the crop this year is forecast at 2 percent more than last year...The Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates that the decreased production of pork for the remainder of the year will be about offset by increased supplies of beef and lamb, as, on account of the small crops of forage, the producers will hurry cattle and sheep to the markets...Also it was said that dairy products would be less than normal until spring. So long as there is no loss in dairy herds the outlook is cheerful and as rains freshen pastures, especially east of the Mississippi, few people will go without enough milk and butter. That there must be relief measures on an extensive scale in some of the drought country is to be expected but that is no excuse for excessive prices in a country that is well supplied with food."

The Horseshoe

Nail Business

"Many feed dealers and millers have reported recently that more farmers are going back to horses," says the Northwestern Miller (August 15). "Several successful sales of horses at auctions have helped bear out this belief. Somewhat more definite proof that Old Dobbin is again coming into his own is shown in a profit of \$53,307 just reported by Carlos H. French, one of the receivers of the Fowler & Union Horse Nail Company, to the Federal court. This company furnishes horseshoe nails to all parts of the United States and exports them to Mexico, Central American and Japan. The firm's only products are the nails and rubber pads which fit between the horseshoe and the horse's foot to reduce pavement shocks. As a result of the favorable showing by this company, the receivership has been lifted. Said Receiver French: 'Farmers have learned that they can keep horses and mules cheaper than tractors and other machinery. The horses and mules can consume part of the surplus farm products. Many farmers have gone back to shoeing their horses, which they neglected to do two years ago. That means that they buy horseshoe nails and that helps us out.'"

Fruit

Research

"...The chemical laboratories of the state experiment stations have contributed much useful knowledge in evaluating fruit varieties," says an editorial in American Fruit Grower (August). "The New York Experiment Station at Geneva recently discovered, in some freezing experiments, that Sunbeam, a yellow peach originated by the New Jersey Experiment Station, does not discolor when exposed to the air after peeling and slicing. Dr. Z. I. Kertesz found the Sunbeam peach deficient in

a tannin-like substance present in all other yellow peaches examined. When this substance was separated from other yellow peaches and added to the juice of the Sunbeam it too turned brown upon exposure to the air. The importance of the test lies in the fact that a simple method has been devised whereby the extent of browning that may occur in different varieties of yellow peaches during preserving operations may be measured. Also, the plant breeder will be spared much time in determining new varieties of yellow peaches which will not discolor when exposed to the air. This is just one typical instance in the development and superiority of new fruit varieties..."

Wheat at
London

"The international committee on wheat, meeting again in London, has inherited a legacy of trouble from the ill-starred World Economic Conference of 1933," says an editorial in the New York Times. "...Unfortunately the World Economic Conference was wrecked on the rocks of disagreement. The international committee on wheat is attempting to put together some of the pieces. Since, in this endeavor, it lacks control over the vitally important matter of tariffs, it can only attempt to apply internationally the same methods of crop curtailment which have been used in the United States to create an artificial scarcity. But this is a difficult undertaking. Argentina is not satisfied with her present quota. Great Britain, it seems, has increased her acreage, though a reduction was expected. Prices in gold are no better than a year ago (though they recently recovered somewhat from a still lower level), and world stocks have continued to increase, because, in an era of intense economic nationalism, all countries are attempting to achieve an unprofitable self-sufficiency. The international committee may succeed in broadening the scope of the details on which agreement can be reached. But the real key to its problem lies in the hands of the 21 governments represented at London. The basic position of wheat is not likely to change so long as they continue to make a polite but relentless war upon each other's commerce."

German
Industry

The German statistical office announced recently that German industrial activity had increased during the first half of this year faster than during the same period last year and is now only 20 percent below the maximum post-war level attained during 1928-29, says a Berlin report to the New York Times (August 18). The number of employed workers increased from 49 percent of the theoretical capacity in December to 59.6 percent in June, and the total number of working hours increased from 45.4 to 54.9 of the total working hour capacity. The biggest increase was registered by industries benefiting from the government's labor creation program, which is financed on government credit, especially in building lumber, vehicles and the iron and machine industries. As a result production goods industries were able to register a gain of 14.2 percent for the half year, but the gain in consumption goods industries was only 3.3 percent. The latter also showed the biggest drop during June. The small gain for consumption goods industries shows the earnings and spendings of employed workers are not keeping step with the increasing total production, because in the total are included such unproductive production goods as roads and other items built by workers in "substitute employment," receiving little above food and lodging in labor camps.

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

August 17--Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$5.75-\$9.50; cows good \$2.75-\$4.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$4.50-\$7.00; vealers good and choice \$5.75-\$7.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.00-\$5.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$6.00-\$6.60; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$6.45-\$6.65; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$6.25-\$6.65; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$4.00-\$5.40. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.00-\$7.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. \$1.15 $\frac{3}{4}$ -\$1.18 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No. 2 Am. Dur.*Minneap. \$1.13-1/8-\$1.17-1/8¢; No. 2 Hd.Wr.*K.C. \$1.02 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.05; Chi. \$1.07 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ St.Louis \$1.07; No. 2 S. R. Wr. St.Louis \$1.00-\$1.00 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 87-90¢; No. 2 yellow corn, K. C. 76-77 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St.Louis 75 $\frac{3}{4}$ -76 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 76-76 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St.Louis 75 $\frac{1}{4}$ -75 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 51-5/8-52-5/8¢; K. C. 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ -53¢; Chi. 50 $\frac{1}{4}$ -51¢; St.Louis 49¢ (Nom); Choice malting barley, Minneap. \$1.05-\$1.06; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. \$1.98-\$2.02 $\frac{1}{2}$.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes ranged 85¢-\$1.35 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 90¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central Points. Long Island Cobblers 90¢-\$1.05 in New York City. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.70 carlot sales in Chicago. East Shore Virginia and Maryland Cobblers \$1.50-\$2.25 per stave barrel in city markets. Massachusetts Yellow Varieties of onions ranged 85¢-\$1.15 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets. California yellows \$1.15-\$1.25 in the Middle West. New York stock 75¢-\$1.10 in the East. Illinois and Arkansas Elberta peaches ranged \$1.75-\$2.15 per bushel basket, all sizes in Chicago. Georgia stock \$1.90-\$2.25 in a few cities.

Average price Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 15 points to 13.09¢ per lb. On the same day last year the price was 8.90¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 18 points to 13.22¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 15 points to 13.21¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 28 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 27 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 27 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 15-15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; S.Daisies, 15 cents; Y.Americas, 15 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 24-27 cents; Standards, 21-23 cents; Firsts, 21 cents. (Prepared by BAE).

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LIV, No. 43

Section 1

August 21, 1934

WHEAT PLAN

A draft of a plan for a new international wheat agreement, it was learned last night, has been completed for submission to the 21 governments adhering to the present pact and represented in the conference now under way in London, says a report to the Associated Press. A much more flexible plan for control of exports than that used during the past year was understood to be one of the features of the proposed agreement which, it was authoritatively stated, "merely aims at keeping intact the international machinery for regulation of the world wheat trade for another year".

PROPOSED HAY EMBARGO

The Canadian Government, in response to western appeals, is considering the imposition of an embargo on the export of hay and straw to meet the situation which would be created by the removal of the American duty foreshadowed by President Roosevelt, according to an Ottawa report to the New York Times. The United States wants Canadian hay and straw as feed for the drought-stricken areas. The Canadian West also has been hard hit by drought and believes that it cannot spare feed for its neighbors to the south. The Canadian West also apprehends that the American Government, which President Roosevelt intimated would do the buying, could and would pay higher prices for feed than either the Western Provincial Governments or municipalities.

AAA MILK DECISION

The AAA won a victory that officials hailed as of sweeping importance yesterday when Federal Judge Hugh D. McClellan issued a temporary injunction restraining Edward M. Dwyer of South Weymouth (Mass.) from engaging in the interstate milk business, says a Boston report to the Associated Press. Mac B. Asbill, counsel for the AAA, said he believed it was the first case of its kind to be decided by a Federal court, and that he regarded it as definitely establishing the right of the AAA to regulate the price of milk.

SEARS, ROEBUCK REPORT

Sears, Roebuck and Company and subsidiaries report for the 24 weeks ended on July 16 net profit of \$6,808,189, after depreciation and other charges but before Federal taxes. This compares with a net profit of \$1,619,811 for the 24 weeks ended on July 15 last year. Gross sales for the 24 weeks of this year were \$140,639,500, compared with \$108,990,590 in the corresponding period last year, an increase of \$31,648,910, or 29 percent. (Press.)

P.R. SUGAR QUOTA

A.J.S. Weaver of the AAA returned yesterday to Puerto Rico from Washington and conferred with Chancellor Chardon and Prof. Fernandez Garcia, members of the Puerto Rican Policy Committee, and afterward with representatives of the Sugar Producers Association and of the Colonos Association. It is understood that while he was in Washington Mr. Weaver worked out a plan for allotting the 1935 sugar quota to mills, as well as a method for compensating for growing cane in excess of the island quota. (A.P.)

Section 2

Farm Credit
Report

The Farm Credit Administration's program of liquidating the regional agricultural credit corporations has been slowed down by the drought, Gov. William I. Myers said recently upon his return from an extended tour of western agricultural regions. However, the governor stated that the farm credit program as a whole is "going pretty well--in fact, very well". The liquidation program of local groups whose financing still amounts to \$128,000,000 is designed to cover several years. Loans are being transferred to the permanent system of production credit associations. The drought is delaying this move because loans which were sound a year ago are in many instances distressed now, the governor explained. However, he said that the liquidation is an "orderly process" and the farm organization "is not going to sell out any good farmer who is playing fair". While stating that the drought is going to be "a problem" for the Farm Credit Administration, Governor Myers stated that the United States as a whole is not inclined to view some drought reports as over-emphasized. He stated that the drought areas are spotty throughout the West and the condition is not general through all of the range areas. The most severe problem faced by farmers is that of feed shortage, the FCA head stated. His organization is making emergency feed loans to provide upkeep for foundation herds of livestock. "I am optimistic about the outlook for the cattle business over the next few years," Governor Myers said. He pointed out that the supply is down and any reduction in unemployment will mean a better meat market. (Wall Street Journal, Aug. 18.)

July Construction awards through July continued above the corresponding monthly totals of last year, according to the F. W.

Dodge Corporation. The July volume of \$119,698,800 for the 37 Eastern States contrasts with \$82,554,400 for July 1933, and \$127,116,200 for June of this year. For the first 7 months of 1934 construction awards amounted to \$973,861,500 for the 27 Eastern States as against \$514,667,800 for the corresponding period of 1933. The cumulative gain over 1933, amounting to about 90 percent, was almost entirely due to the rise in publicly financed construction projects growing out of the PWA program. This class of work alone totaled \$624,273,200, while for the corresponding seven months of last year publicly financed contracts amounted to only \$181,549,500. (Press.)

Treasury
Statement

"At one point the daily statements of the Treasury Department show a striking change," says an editorial in the New York Times (August 18). "The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has switched from the debit to the credit side of the ledger and is cashing in on earlier investments. In 1932 and 1933 it dipped heavily into the Treasury for funds with which to aid railways and credit agencies. But in recent months its expenditures have fallen sharply, and since July 1 its receipts through repayment of earlier loans have actually exceeded its new outlays by \$135,000,000. There can be no doubt of the significance of this change. It plainly reflects improvement in the general business and financial situation, with less demand for Federal aid and greatly increased ability on the part of banks and other private borrowers to square their obligations to the Government... On June 20 net assets of the RFC amounted to

\$2,251,000,000. More than one-third consisted of preferred bank stock and capital notes owned outright by the corporation; the balance represented loans of the sort now being repaid. The present rate of such repayment offers fresh reason to believe that the RFC, and through it the Government, will recover a very large part of its investment."

Urea Manufacture "By New Year's Day America will no longer be dependent on Germany for urea," says Business Week (August 18). "E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Company, Inc., is building a plant for the manufacture of solid urea at Bolle, near Charleston, West Virginia. Capacity will equal the entire domestic demand. Since September 1933 du Pont has been making urea ammonia liquor, used as an ingredient of mixed fertilizers based on superphosphate. The new crystal urea is thus a logical step. Urea is used in fertilizers. It is also the principal constituent in an important group of plastics. These plastics have enjoyed great success through the depression. Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering estimated urea resin production in 1931 at 800,000 pounds. In 1932 it had tripled to 2,500,000 pounds and 1933 saw it doubled again to 5,000,000 pounds. This year production is likely to reach 8,000,000 pounds. In the past year one producing company found it necessary to increase capacity 75 percent to keep up with demand."

Land and Water Study "Comprehensive investigations of land uses and water resources have been begun by the new National Resources Board..." says Engineering News-Record (August 16). "The land committee, headed by M. L. Wilson, is carrying out these studies under L. C. Gray of the AAA as director and is to determine what are the best uses of the land of the United States, what changes are necessary, and what steps are required to bring about the changes. Legislative and executive policies adapted to the best development of land resources are to be studied and recommended. The water committee is identical with the former Mississippi Valley Committee, organized last year under the Technical Board of Review of the PWA. It is headed by Morris L. Cooke. Prof. Thorndike Saville, New York University, has been engaged as executive engineer to carry out the water studies. The country has been divided into eight regions, in each of which a local organization headed by an experienced engineer or hydrologist is assembling the data on surveys and groundwater..."

World Economics Improvement in the world economic situation was reported this week from two widely different sources, and business in many countries was pictured as gradually expanding. "Little doubt can remain regarding the existence of a world economic upswing of significant proportions," a report by the Foreign Policy Association said. The Federal Reserve Board, in its monthly bulletin, declared that "the decline in commercial bank loans which accompanied the development of the world depression appears to have been checked in some of the principal foreign countries." Gains have been by no means evenly distributed, however, the Foreign Policy report, written by Maxwell S. Stewart, stated, and certain features of the upturn appear to be "basically unsound". (New York Times, August 20.)

Section 3.
MARKET QUOTATIONS

August 20--Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$6.00-\$9.75; cows good \$3.00-\$4.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.00-\$7.25; vealers good and choice \$5.75-\$7.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.25-\$5.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$6.15-\$6.70; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$6.60-\$6.85; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$6.40-\$6.85; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$4.00-\$5.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs. down \$6.25-\$7.35.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. \$1.16-\$1.19; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. \$1.17 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.21 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 2 Hd.Wr.*K.C. \$1.05 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.06 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Chi. \$1.11 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; St.Louis \$1.09 (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St.Louis \$1.04; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 84¢; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 88-91¢; No. 2 yellow corn, K. C. 76 $\frac{3}{4}$ -77 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; St.Louis 77¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 76-77¢; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 50-5/8-51-5/8¢; K.C. 51-53 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Chi. 49 $\frac{3}{4}$ -52¢; St.Louis 51¢; Choice malting barley, Minneap. \$1.10-\$1.12; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. \$2.00 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$2.04 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes ranged 90¢-\$1.25 per 100 pounds sacked in eastern cities, top of \$1.50 in Cincinnati, with f.o.b. sales 90¢ at Northern and Central points. Long Island sacked Cobblers brought 90¢-\$1 in New York City. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.80 carlot sales in Chicago and Wisconsin Cobblers \$1.40-\$1.50 in that market. Massachusetts Yellow Varieties of onions brought 85¢-\$1.20 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers. California Whites \$1.75-\$2 in the Middle West. New York yellows 75¢-\$1 in New York City. Colorado Elberta peaches, all sizes, sold at \$2-\$2.25 in Chicago, per bushel basket; \$1.10-\$1.35 f.o.b. usual terms at Palisade. Arkansas and Illinois Elbertas ranged \$2-\$2.50 in consuming centers. Colorado Salmon Meat cantaloupes closed at \$2.25-\$2.50 per standard 36s and 45s in a few cities; standard flats 12s and 15s 50¢-55¢ f.o.b. on Hales Best and Perfectos at Rocky Ford points.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 20 points from the previous close to 13.12¢ per pound. On the same day last year the price was 8.99¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 19 points to 13.25¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 17 points to 13.23¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 28 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 27 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 27 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 15-15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; S.Daisies, 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ -15 cents; Y.Americas, 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ -15 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 24-27 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 22-23 cents; Firsts, 21 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LIV. No. 44

Section 1

August 22, 1934

COTTON LOANS

More than 2,000,000 southern farmers were assured yesterday of a minimum of 12 cents a pound on their cotton under a decision announced by President Roosevelt to make loans at that price through the Commodity Credit Corporation on all the staple still in the possession of growers. The purpose is to protect farmers from declines in prices which are generally expected during the marketing season as the result of the mere weight of the movement to market during a limited period. It also will relieve manufacturers of the burden of absorbing supplies which may not be desired for some time in view of the threatened strike of textile workers. (New York Times.)

WHEAT PARLEY

The international wheat conference which failed to achieve its two principal goals--agreements for quotas for the present crop year and additional acreage reduction--last night prepared to wind up its work today by giving final approval to a series of general proposals for submission to the 21 governments adhering to the 1934 wheat pact. The general proposals which will go to the governments are intended mainly to keep alive for another year the advisory commission established in London last year. (A.P.)

IRISH TAXES

The de Valera Cabinet met yesterday, and it is understood gave much consideration to the grave problem of the resolution of the farmers not to pay their land annuities and rates, says a Dublin cable to the New York Times. Although the government's plans were not disclosed, it is learned that the Cabinet considered raising an auxiliary police force. General Owen O'Duffy's Blue Shirt organization issued last night the text of a series of resolutions adopted at the first Blue Shirt convention, held privately in Dublin last week end. One resolution, on land annuities, counsels farmers to withhold payments in certain contingencies. This may precipitate government action if the President's legal advisers declare its terms a breach of the Public Safety Act.

FOOD PRICES

Food prices on July 31 reached the highest point shown in 30 months, Commissioner of Labor Statistics Lubin reported yesterday. Where housewives paid 90.4 cents for a given amount of food on April 15, 1933, they paid \$1.04 for the same amount on the last day of July this year. The increase has been steady since April 24 of this year, Mr. Lubin said. On July 1 the food price index stood at 109.6. In the first two weeks of that month it rose to 109.9 and in the last two weeks to 110.4. The increase from April 1933 to July 1934 has been 22 percent. (A.P.)

Section 2

Fertilizer "Fertilizer companies have justifiably been worried as
Production to whether the Government is going to make and market a lot
Under TVA of fertilizer in competition with them," says an editorial in
Chemical & Metallurgical Engineering (August). "Now nature
comes to the rescue. She is providing Uncle Sam with a real need for large
quantities of fertilizer so that there is no necessity for looking for a mar-
ket for the TVA production. The drought effects in the Middle West show an
extreme case of denudation and soil damage because of excessive tillage and
inadequate ground cover...Some of this land must be restored to forest area.
Other parts are logical grazing territory. Some of the land is so badly de-
pleted in plant food as to require artificial fertilization even for this pur-
pose. Here is the right place to use the bulk of TVA production of fertilizer.
And some small quantities of fertilizer may be used for demonstration purposes
to persuade farmers to use more fertilizer where they need it. Neither of
these plans will interfere with the sound development of the commercial in-
dustry. Furthermore, the experiment of proving how cheap fertilizer can be
made by new processes can go on just as well even with the Government as its
own customer..."

Reconstructing "Mr. Walter Elliot has written a reasoned summary of the
Agriculture aims and achievements of the National Government with regard
to agriculture which appears in the current issue of the News-
Letter and which is well worth reading," says an editorial in Country Life
(London) for August 11. "He differentiates between the immediate task 'to
stop the rot' (as he puts it quite bluntly) and the ultimate task of recon-
structing agriculture on a sound foundation. These two tasks have to be
tackled side by side in current legislation and current administration, and
it is well that they should be kept clear and distinct. Three years ago the
importance of 'stopping the rot' was paramount...So far as 'stopping the rot'
is concerned, the National Government, in spite of the accusations of their
critics, have undoubtedly done well. But now that subsidy arrangements have
been made, quotas established in many branches of agriculture, and tariffs
enforced where unfair competition seemed quite obvious, the time seems to
have arrived to enquire exactly how far and in what way the ultimate aim of
reconstructing agriculture on a firm foundation is being carried out. The
era when it was supposed that the British farmer had a spirit so absolutely
and uncompromisingly individualist that any attempt at cooperation must fail
is now past. The 'national mark' was introduced as a foundation for a more
comprehensive and lasting structure of marketing on a commodity basis. The
1931 act enabled the majority of producers of any commodity to protect them-
selves against wrecking minorities and provided certain safeguards for con-
sumers. But it was the steep and prolonged fall in agricultural prices which
forced further and more effective action on a National Government which was
free, unlike its predecessors, to make use of tariffs, quotas, levies, and
direct subsidies as a means of building up a great agricultural industry.
Schemes involving one or all of these devices now cover hops, milk, pigs,
bacon and potatoes..."

FRB Report

Reflecting chiefly the monetary gold stocks and the outlay by the Treasury of funds held in the form of cash in its vaults, or on deposit with the Reserve Banks, member bank reserves increased to about \$4,000,000,000 in the latter part of July, the largest figure recorded, and about \$1,900,000,000 in excess of legal requirements, the Federal Reserve Board stated in its August bulletin. Total loans and investments of all member banks, the board said, increased by \$2,300,000,000 during the year ended June 30, largely the result of a growth of \$2,200,000,000 in holdings of United States Government securities and an increase of \$450,000,000 in holdings of other securities offset in part by a reduction of \$375,000,000 in loans. The decline in loans, the board added, "was in direct loans to customers, while loans to brokers and dealers in securities increased". (New York Times.)

European
Wheat Crop

Accepted estimates of Europe's wheat production in 1934 fix 1,470,000,000 bushels, which would fall short of last year's exceptionally large yield by 260,000,000 bushels. The decrease is distributed with fair evenness among importing and exporting countries. On the other hand, this year's harvest will approximately equal that of 1932, an abundant year, and will exceed all preceding seasons. Since, however, the whole world's wheat production will be appreciably smaller than that of 1933, it will be necessary, in order to meet the requirements of world consumption, to draw heavily on stocks accumulated in recent years from preceding crops of grain-exporting countries. For this reason a notable reduction in these stocks, the exceptional size of which has been one of the main causes of the depression in wheat prices on the world's markets, is expected to occur. (New York Times.)

British
Opinion

Maj. L.L.B. Angas, London stock broker and writer on economics for several British publications, foresees the beginning of a major business revival in the United States, says a New York report to the Associated Press. In "The Coming American Boom," published this week, Major Angas bases his prediction on the efficacy of the Roosevelt Administration's monetary and trade policies. "By devaluing and then revaluing the dollar," Angas writes, "he (President Roosevelt) has widened the basis of credit to an extent that would permit, were it fully used, a level of prices and a volume of business many times that even of the boom period of the late 1920's. The significance of his enormous scheme of public works, financed mainly by heavy borrowing from the banks, is that it meets the need not only for expanding the bank credit currency, but also for forcing it rapidly into active circulation. Many claim that in America inflation has already failed; the truth is that it has only just begun. It has, in fact, taken a year to prepare the groundwork for the great and necessary expansion of credit which is now being maneuvered. Though a rise of, say, 10 percent in the money balances held by the public may not immediately prove effective, a rise of 25 percent may, and of 50 percent most certainly will have the desired effect of forcing the possessors of idle balances to spend them and thus start the virtuous circle of rising prices, rising wages and rising profit margins, which constitute recovery."

Section 3.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

August 21--Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$6.25-\$10.00; cows good \$3.25-\$4.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.25-\$7.50; vealers good and choice \$6.00-\$7.25; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.25-\$5.50; hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$6.25-\$6.85; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$6.65-\$6.95; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$6.60-\$6.95; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$4.00-\$5.50; Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.50-\$7.40.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. \$1.16 $\frac{3}{4}$ -\$1.19 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. \$1.18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 2 Hd.Wr.*K.C. \$1.06-\$1.07 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. \$1.11; St.Louis \$1.10; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St.Louis \$1.04 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 89-92¢; No. 2 yellow corn, K. C. 78-78 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St.Louis 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ -77 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 77 $\frac{1}{4}$ -77 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 51-1/8-52-1/8¢; K.C. 52-54¢; Chi. 50 $\frac{1}{4}$ -52 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St.Louis 51 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Choice malting barley, Minneap. \$1.12-\$1.14; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. \$1.97-\$2.06.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes ranged 90¢-\$1.35 per 100 pounds in eastern cities, top of \$1.50 in Cincinnati; \$1 f.o.b. Northern and Central points. Long Island sacked Cobblers 90¢-\$1 in New York City. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.90-\$2 in Cincinnati, Russet Burbanks \$1.85 carlot sales in Chicago. North Carolina Elberta peaches, all sizes, \$2.65-\$3.25 per bushel basket in the Middle West and Pittsburgh; \$1.10-\$1.35 f.o.b. Palisade, Colorado. Colorado Salmon Meat cantaloupes \$2-\$3 per standard crate of 36s and 45s in consuming centers; 55¢ f.o.b. Rockyford, on Hales Best flats 12s and 15s. Massachusetts Yellow Varieties of onions brought 90¢-\$1.10 per 50-pound sack in city markets. New York yellows 75¢-\$1 in New York City.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 13 points from the previous close to 13.25¢ per pound. On the same day last year the price was 9.11¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 14 points to 13.39¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 12 points to 13.35¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 28 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 27 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 27 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 15-15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; S.Daisies, 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ -15 cents; Y.Americas, 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ -15 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 24-28 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Firsts, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LIV, No. 45

Section 1

August 23, 1934

COTTON LOANS Machinery to carry out President Roosevelt's program for a minimum price of 12 cents a pound on cotton was provided yesterday when the Reconstruction Finance Corporation set aside \$250,000,000 through which the Commodity Credit Corporation will make loans to farmers or through which banks will be guaranteed when they make similar loans. Chairman Jones of the RFC said that the cotton farmers would be able to obtain their loans either from the Commodity Credit Corporation or from the banks at 4 percent interest. He revealed that the corporation directors, when ordering the \$250,000,000 authorization for cotton, also discussed the possibility of similar loans for corn and wheat, but reached no decision on the matters. (New York Times.)

WHEAT REPORT Chances of publication of the 1,500-word document dealing with the world wheat problem, which will be submitted to the 21 interested governments, appeared slim last night on the eve of the final session of the International Wheat Conference, says a report to the Associated Press. Argentine and Russian representatives strongly favor revealing the contents of the closely guarded document, but American, Canadian and Australian delegations are opposed, and most of the Europeans favor the latter group.

NORTH CAROLINA TOBACCO A 100-million-dollar crop of tobacco, growing in the fields and curing in the barns of North Carolina farmers, will start the big movement to market today with the opening of the new bright belt markets in eastern Carolina, says a Raleigh report to the Associated Press. The State-Federal Crop Reporting Service on August 1 estimated the North Carolina tobacco crop at 393,650,000 pounds. During the last few days tobacco has been bringing an average of better than 25 cents a pound on the border belt markets. This year's crop in North Carolina is 76 percent of normal, largely because farmers under the AAA program signed acreage reduction contracts. Besides what they get for their crop, farmers will get several million dollars additional from the AAA in benefit payments. Last year's crop was 537,979,000 pounds.

IOWA CORN An average corn yield of less than half the 10-year average per acre is in prospect for Iowa--the tall corn state--as serious ear-worm damage adds to the effects of drought, the State Weather and Crop Bureau reported yesterday. Charles D. Reed, chief of the Federal Weather and Crop Bureau, said that "it now appears that the yield would be the smallest since 1894". (A.P.)

SILVER AGREEMENT With announcement that the Government has accepted tenders for the purchase of 220,000 ounces of silver at 48.49 cents an ounce, Canada became identified yesterday with those nations which signed the London silver agreement a year ago, says an Ottawa report to the Associated Press. The signatories were the United States, Canada, India, Australia, Spain and China.

Section 2

Mechanization and Labor J. A. Scott Watson, Professor of Rural Economy, University of Oxford, writing in the Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture (England) for August on "Some Impressions of British Farming", says: "...It is a matter for regret to many people that progress in agricultural technique is driving men off the land--but it must be insisted that the chief result of agricultural progress has always been, and must always be, to set free an increasing proportion of the population for work other than farming. Other benefits, indeed, such as shorter hours for the agricultural worker and a better quality and greater variety of food to the consumer, may also be gained; but these things are quite unlikely to balance the increase in efficiency of the farming industry. We need not look back very far, even in Europe, to find a condition of agriculture requiring that eight workers out of every ten be occupied in the business of food production. In the more advanced countries as a whole we have got to the stage when one worker out of every seven suffices. If we take England and Wales during the past 60 years, the net output of the agricultural industry has probably risen by a small amount, while the number of agricultural workers has fallen from 962,000 in 1871 to 697,000 in 1932, or about 30 percent. Meanwhile the total of real wages earned by the reduced number of workers has risen by probably more than 100 percent..."

Loans for Farms The National Lumber Manufacturers Association stated that "improvement upon real property", as used in the housing act, has been construed by the Federal Housing Administration to mean, when applied to farms, new construction as well as modernization and repair, provided the structures do not exceed \$2,000 in cost. Under this ruling a farmer will not be limited to repair of existing farm buildings under Title 1 of the act, but may have his loan insured for the construction of new barns, livestock buildings and other farm structures. (Wall Street Journal, August 20.)

Floods, Fires and Forests "The late Frank Barnjum insisted that the floods of the Mississippi River were due primarily to the destruction of forests at the head waters of the main stream and its tributaries," says an editorial in Pulp and Paper of Canada (August). "He and others, notably the Canadian Forestry Association, have been advocates of tree planting as shelter belts for the dual purpose of reducing the hardships of cold in winter and the prevention or lessening of drought in summer. The latter aspect has been brought very much forward on account of the serious conditions in the varied states to the south of us. The result has been the evolution of a huge tree-planting scheme that will provide substantial belts of trees along a strip approximately a thousand miles in length, and many miles wide. Such a scheme would not only provide useful and dividend-paying work for many unemployed, but would undoubtedly, as has been proven many times in Canadian experience, greatly improve climatic conditions where trees are sensibly and systematically planted. Such planted areas would, of course, in time provide also for a considerable amount of the wood required for local domestic purposes..."

Recovery
Abroad

"The Foreign Policy Association calls its current survey of business 'Paradoxes of World Recovery'," says an editorial in the New York Times (August 21). "This is because of certain inconsistencies and contradictions readily apparent. All countries are seeking markets for surplus goods, yet world trade is stagnant and no effective action has been taken to revive it. Domestic business has improved in many nations, but real wages have usually failed to keep pace with it. Standards of living have declined most in some countries where the revival of business has been largest. Nevertheless, despite these trends, nations everywhere seem to be sharing in an uneven but steady progress toward recovery. 'Little doubt can remain,' the survey says, 'regarding the existence of a world economic upswing of significant proportions.' As evidence three factors are cited. One is a marked increase of industrial activity; it is estimated that by the end of 1933 world production had recovered 40 percent of its total losses from the peak of prosperity to the depth of depression, 'and it is probable that this figure was exceeded during the early part of 1934'. The second factor is an increase of employment in most of the larger industrial nations, though France and Italy show losses by comparison with last year. The third is a substantial improvement in the world price level. Shared generally by all nations in its first phase, this improvement has more recently been checked in the gold standard countries, the survey finds, by depreciation of the dollar and of sterling..."

Casein
Manufacture

In the a process of casein manufacture developed by F. L. Chappell of Hobart, New York, the skimmed milk is separated into the curd and whey continuously and each chemical step taking out the impurities follows that before it in sequence, reports Science Service (August 16). "The finished casein is superior to that made by other methods," declares Dr. Richard W. Smith, of the University of Vermont, who reported the process to the American Chemical Society. "The whey also obtained contains lactose, inorganic salts and some residual albumin. It is utilized in several ways. It may be evaporated direct to powder to yield a valuable feed for poultry and stock; it may be worked for its lactose content; it may be fermented to yield lactic acid, or, as has been recently proposed, its albuminous constituents may be separated and used." Next to glazing paper, glues require the largest amount of casein. Among other uses are cold water paints, leather dressings and finishings, pastes, shoe polish, casein plastics, special food products, medicines, oil cloth, linoleum and soaps.

Revenue
Collections

With liquor and beer taxes showing the largest percentage of increase, Internal Revenue collections in July, the first month of the fiscal year, were \$195,592,085, a gain of \$64,476,389 as compared with the same month of 1933. Many special taxes showed declines for the month. Agricultural adjustment taxes, which were negligible at this time last year, since the act had just come into force, mounted to \$43,760,029.43 during July of this year. (New York Times.)

Section 3.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

August 22--Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$6.25-\$10.25; cows good \$3.50-\$5.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.50-\$7.25; vealers good and choice \$6.25-\$7.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.25-\$5.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$6.50-\$7.10; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$6.90-\$7.20; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$6.90-\$7.20; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$4.00-\$5.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.35-\$7.35.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. \$1.16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.19 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. \$1.17-1/8-\$1.21-1/8; No. 2 H.D. Wr.*K.C. \$1.05-\$1.07; Chi. \$1.10 $\frac{3}{4}$; St.Louis \$1.10; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St.Louis \$1.03 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.04; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 88 $\frac{3}{4}$ -91 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No. 2 yellow corn, K. C. 79-80¢; St.Louis 79-79 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 78 $\frac{1}{4}$ -78 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 50-3/8-51-3/8¢; K.C. 53-54 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Chi. 50 $\frac{1}{4}$ -53¢; St.Louis 52¢; Choice malting barley, Minneap. \$1.13-\$1.15; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. \$1.94 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$2.03 $\frac{1}{2}$.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes ranged 90¢-\$1.50 per 100 pounds in city markets, compared with the same range yesterday. F.O.B. sales at New Jersey points was steady at \$1. Long Island sacked Cobblers brought 90¢-\$1 in New York City. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks sold at \$1.75-\$1.85 carlot sales in Chicago. Colorado Elberta peaches, all sizes sold at \$1.50-\$2 per bushel basket in city markets, compared with \$2 yesterday in Chicago. F.o.b. sales at Palisade closed at \$1.35, compared with \$1.10-\$1.35 yesterday. Massachusetts Yellow Varieties of onions ranged 90¢-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers, compared with the same range yesterday. New York yellows were steady at 75¢-\$1 in New York City. Washington Valencias ranged \$1.25-\$1.50, compared with \$1.15-\$1.50 yesterday. Colorado Salmon Meat cantaloupes brought \$1-\$1.10 per standard flats 12s and 15s in the East; f.o.b. sales on Hales Best and Perfectos closed at 60¢-65¢, compared with 55¢ yesterday, at Rockyford.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 23 points from the previous close to 13.02¢ per pound. On the same day one year ago the price was 8.95¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 24 points to 13.15¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 22 points to 13.13¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 28 cents; 91 Score, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, 26 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 15-15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; S.Daisies, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ -14 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ -14 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 24-28 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Firsts, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LIV, No. 46

Section 1

August 24, 1934

WHEAT COMMITTEE

"The extension of the international wheat agreement until 1937 and drastic changes to make it work more smoothly were recommended yesterday by the wheat advisory committee, which adjourned to meet again in Budapest November 20," says Ferdinand Kuhn, Jr., in a London wireless to the New York Times. "If the committee's amendments are accepted by the 21 nations that signed the agreement, it will mean that the attempt to control the world's supply of wheat will be continued despite the American drought and the great reduction in carryover during the past year. The international effort was begun at a time of rising surpluses and rising prices. Unless there are more bumper crops it is conceivable that before 1937 the price will have risen beyond 63 gold cents a bushel and will compel importing nations to reduce their tariffs in accordance with the terms of the agreement..."

U.S.-CUBAN TRADE

The U.S. Government apparently will surrender a substantial chunk of revenue to Cuba in an effort to help farms and factories in the United States to regain export markets in the island. All indications yesterday were that the United States will slash duties on Cuban sugar by about \$19,000,000 as a result of the reciprocal trade treaty that will be signed and proclaimed today. If the trade scheme works out, this money and more will come back as increased income for farmers and industry in this country. The duty on Cuban sugar, informed authorities believe, will be cut 50 cents a hundred pounds. This will be the chief concession to the island republic. (A.P.)

CANADIAN EMBARGO

In a move to prevent depletion of its own resources by American purchases, the Canadian Government yesterday prohibited the exportation of fodder except under licenses provided by its new marketing law. This action was reported at Ottawa by the Associated Press, which added that the regulation of exports was determined upon after surveys had shown the shortage of fodder crops in all parts of Canada. The embargo was taken as a direct answer on the part of the Canadian Government to President Roosevelt's proclamation of August 10, enabling Secretary Morgenthau to permit importation of livestock feeds without duty.

GOLD EXPORTS

Development of a large-scale gold export movement from the United States as a result of the Federal silver nationalization program was indicated yesterday when three New York banks announced arrangements for four shipments of the yellow metal to Europe of a total value of \$4,060,000. The extent of the movement, in the opinion of foreign exchange observers, will depend upon the size of American Government purchases of silver abroad.

Section 2

Forest Protection Pulp and Paper of Canada (August) says editorially: "...The almost unparalleled dry spell that has brought such widespread damage to agricultural crops, has also greatly increased the forest-fire hazard, and an unusually large number of fires has been reported. It would be quite impossible to lay too much stress on the need for adequate forest protection. To allow our forests to be destroyed in this way is undermining the commercial future of our country, and the economic stability of our financial structure. It is high time that provincial and dominion officials and politicians realize that this is a public problem affecting the whole nation, and not merely a misfortune to this or that paper or lumber company whose limits happen to be the prey of the flame."

Salt Ice "Carbon dioxide snow, now used to ship ice cream hundreds of miles on hot days, has found a new competitor in salt ice, which is just as salty as its name implies," says the New York Times (August 19). "Mix common salt (23 percent) and you have something freezes at minus 6 degrees Fahrenheit and which is technically known as 'eutectic ice'. Ordinary water, as everybody knows, freezes at 32 degrees. This new salt ice therefore is much colder than ordinary ice. The principal reason for its use is its cheapness as compared with the cost of carbon dioxide. It is clear enough that ordinary ice will not freeze a mixture of salt and water. Something colder must be used. A big can of calcium chloride brine (temperature minus 30 degrees F.) is dropped into the salty water and slowly turned. Thin sheets of salt ice form on the outside of the can. They are peeled off in ribbons and scales. The peelings are sometimes compressed into 30-pound blocks. Even on hot summer days, salt ice maintains a temperature between zero and 36 degrees in properly designed refrigerating trucks and railway cars, so that ice cream, frozen fish and meats can be delivered in about the same condition in which they left the storage warehouse. Nothing but water remains after melting and there is little of this because salt ice does its work in small quantities."

Production and Trade Production and trade fell off more than seasonally in July and the first two weeks of August, according to the monthly report of the conference of statisticians in industry of the National Industrial Conference Board. To the midsummer dullness, usual in July, were added declines in major divisions of industrial activity at rates which were greater than in May or June, the report pointed out. Prices of non-agricultural items declined slightly in July and the first half of August, while prices of farm products and of food advanced measurably. Security prices fell back during the month, the declines being general in all important classes of stocks and bonds. The cost of living index (base, 1923 equal to 100) advanced to 79.1 for July from 78.8 in June. The gain of 0.4 percent was due to advances in the prices of food, housing and fuel and light. Clothing prices declined slightly. Consumer costs of sundries remained unchanged. As compared with July, 1933, the cost of living as a whole was 5.2 percent higher. (Press.)

Italian
Trade

By the convention between Italy and Austria recently concluded in accordance with the protocols agreed to in Rome last March, which allow Austria to use Trieste as a base for mercantile vessels sailing under the Austrian flag, a total of 112 Austrian products will receive preferential treatment when entering Italy. The list of Italian exports to receive preferential treatment includes agricultural products, motor cars, textiles, chemicals, silk, hats and glass. The economic watertight compartments into which the Danubian States have been trying to shut themselves are small and poor in resources, the Trieste correspondent of the London Times points out. This largely explains the acute-ness of ills of this sector of European economic life. The "self-supporting" programs had been pushed by each Danubian country to unreasonable extremes. Agricultural countries like Hungary and Yugoslavia tried to build up comprehensive industrial structures; and industrial countries like Czechoslovakia and Austria stimulated local agriculture in many burdensome ways. (Press.)

Modern Ship
Refrigeration

Nature (London) for August 11 says: "In the July number of the monthly journal Food is a description of a liner, which is the first vessel especially built with gas-tight refrigerated compartments for the transport from New Zealand of chilled beef stored in an atmosphere containing carbon dioxide...There is a time limit of storage of beef in still air of about 35 days. In these circumstances it has not been possible for beef to be exported from Australia and New Zealand to England. By storage in carbon dioxide, this time is considerably extended, and some experimental shipments having been successful, the liner was designed with gas-tight welded compartments for the carriage of beef...She has six holds, five of which are insulated, and these can be maintained at various temperatures for chilled beef, frozen mutton, butter, eggs, fruit and other commodities. The refrigerating plant is the usual type, but in addition there is a large battery of carbon dioxide cylinders from which the gas passes through a heater to the chilled beef compartments."

Den Trees for
Wild Life

"The Ohio Division of Conservation is urging farmers and sportsmen to conserve den trees that are so valuable to both squirrels and coons as well as many forms of wild life," says an editorial in Hunter-Trader-Trapper (September). "The number of coons or squirrels in any section may depend largely upon the number of den trees. Frequently den trees are cut simply because they are dead or dying trees, the landowner overlooking their value to the conservation of wild life. When their natural homes are destroyed, wild things that live in dead trees leave the territory or are forced to take up their abode under unnatural conditions. Sportsmen's organizations throughout the State are being requested to include the saving of den trees as a part of their program this season, as the Division of Conservation expects to have a large number of coons to be liberated for restocking purposes later in the year. In Brown County, L. R. Harmon, Deputy Sheriff, states that a program of saving den trees carried on by sportsmen in that county has been very successful."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

August 23--Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$6.25-\$10.25; cows good \$3.75-\$5.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.50-\$7.50; vealers good and choice \$6.25-\$7.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.25-\$5.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$6.75-\$7.30; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$7.15-\$7.40; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$7.10-\$7.40; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$4.25-\$6.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.35-\$7.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. \$1.15-7/8-\$1.18-7/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. \$1.16 $\frac{3}{4}$ -\$1.20 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Hd.Wr.*K.C. \$1.04-\$1.05 $\frac{1}{2}$ Chi. \$1.10-\$1.10 $\frac{1}{4}$; St.Louis \$1.09; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St.Louis \$1.03 $\frac{3}{4}$ -\$1.04; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-90 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 2 yellow corn K.C. 79-79 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; St.Louis 80¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 50-51¢; K.C. 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-54¢; Chi. 50-52¢; St.Louis, 52 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢. Choice malting barley, Minneap. \$1.11-\$1.13. No. 1 Flaxseed Minneap. \$1.95-\$2.05.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes ranged 90¢-\$1.50 per 100 pounds in city markets, compared with the same price yesterday, while f.o.b. sales closed asking \$1, compared with same price yesterday. Long Island sacked Cobblers ranged 90¢-\$1.40 in the East, compared with same price yesterday. Idaho Russet Burbanks \$1.75 carlot sales in Chicago, compared with \$1.75-\$1.85 yesterday. Massachusetts Yellow onions brought 90¢-\$1.10 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers, compared with same price yesterday. Washington Valencias \$1.20-\$1.50 in a few cities. New York Yellows 85¢-90¢ in New York, compared with 75¢-\$1 yesterday. Colorado Elberta peaches, all sizes \$1.50-\$2.25 per bushel basket in a few cities, compared with \$1.50-\$2 yesterday. Palisade reported f.o.b. sales at \$1.35-\$1.40, compared with \$1.35 yesterday.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 28 cents; 91 Score, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, 26 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 15-15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; S.Daisies, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-14 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ cents; Y.Americas, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-14 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 24-28 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Firsts, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 10 points from the previous close to 13.12¢ per lb. On the same day last year the price was 9.00¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 9 points to 13.24¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 7 points to 13.20¢. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LIV, No. 47

Section 1

August 25, 1934

WORLD WHEAT

Holding her "big stick" high and ready, America yesterday met other members of wheat's "big four" in conferences over export and production restrictions that, experts said, were foredoomed to failure. What hope remained for saving something out of the wreckage of the latest conference of the world's 21 most important producing countries rested in the American conferees' ^{Washington's} newest bargaining ^{weapon--} move to increase wheat acreage next year 5 percent. If America, Argentina, Australia and Canada, the "big four", failed to agree on export quotas before the next world conference at Budapest next November, observers predicted the 1934 wheat pact would go definitely to smash. (A.P.)

CUBAN TRADE

President Roosevelt's "Yankee trading" policy, by which he hopes to restore American foreign trade to something like its former levels, was carried into practical effect yesterday with the proclamation of the Cuban-American reciprocal trade agreement. The proclamation, giving notice the agreement would be put into effect on September 3, was issued from the White House a few minutes after a group of American and Cuban officials gathered at the State Department and affixed their signatures to a document which opens great breaches in the tariff walls of the two countries. (Press.)

CANADIAN FARM AID

The Canadian Government has agreed to cooperate with the governments of the prairie provinces and the railroads in a large-scale transfer of western drought victims, both human and animal, to northern areas where they will have a better chance to prosper. The railroads will cut rates on livestock by 50 percent and the Dominion and provincial governments will pay the other 50 percent to move the animals from arid southern parts of Alberta to the Peace River Valley and from Southern to Northern Saskatchewan. (New York Times.)

ELM DISEASE

Six bills passed at the extraordinary session of the N.Y. APPROPRIATION Legislature became laws yesterday with signature of Governor Lehman. One appropriates \$155,000 for control of the Dutch elm disease. In approving the measure the governor wrote: "I have had communications from Chief Executives of our neighboring states, in which they express their concern about the spread of the disease. I am glad that the State of New York realizes the importance of combating and eradicating the Dutch elm disease and is ready to take the lead in a vigorous campaign..." (New York Times.)

COMMODITY PRICES

The highest level since February 1931 was reached by wholesale commodity prices last week, the Bureau of Labor Statistics said yesterday. The bureau's index number showed the third consecutive weekly advance and went up nine-tenths of 1 percent. (Press.)

Section 2

Vitamin D in Blood and Milk "Irradiated milk and the milk from cows given feed that has been enriched in vitamin D through added viosterol, either as such or as irradiated yeast, rank peculiarly high in relative antirachitic potency when compared to other commonly used sources of this accessory food factor," says an editorial in the Journal of the Medical Association (August 18). "This observation, naturally, has raised many questions: Granted the therapeutic excellence of these foods, is it advisable or practicable to insist that all market milk should be augmented in vitamin D potency?...A recent study by Light, Wilson and Frey bears on the vitamin D content of the blood and milk of cows fed irradiated yeast. The animals under investigation were part of a herd that was being regularly fed in this way for the commercial production of 'yeast milk'. It was observed that after one dose of the yeast the rate of disappearance of vitamin D from the plasma was more rapid in the early hours after feeding, when the concentration was high, than later. Furthermore, there was an apparent dependence of level of the antirachitic factor in the milk on that in the plasma...It was calculated that 'practically 100 percent of the vitamin D fed appears in the blood'. In contrast is the relatively small proportion of the ingested antirachitic factor appearing in the milk, some 2 to 3 percent. The studies of the fate of vitamin D in the cow doubtless have a significant bearing on the behavior of this substance in man..."

First Tree Ring Conference "A conference in tree ring studies was held in June, at the Museum of Northern Arizona at Flagstaff, under the chairmanship of Dr. A. E. Douglass of the University of Arizona. Among the problems discussed was the need for a journal in which to publish the original data on which climatological conclusions and prehistoric dates are based. It was decided to publish a quarterly journal to be called the Tree Ring Bulletin, at a subscription price of \$1.50 a year. Dr. A. E. Douglass will be editor-in-chief; Dr. Waldo S. Glock, assistant editor; Dr. Harold S. Colton, managing editor; and John C. McGregor, assistant managing editor. While the publication will be of immediate interest to archaeologists, it will also deal with problems of climatology and other subjects to which tree ring studies are related. (Nature (London) August 11.)

New England Population "Although the wish may be father to the thought, there is sound warrant for feeling that the recession, covering many decades, in the rural population of the Mountain States of New England is due soon to register a definite check," says F. Lauriston Bullard in the New York Times. A ripple is not a tide, but the turn of a tide is marked first by slight fluctuations. These now have begun to appear in Vermont and New Hampshire. The story is told in census tabulations and percentage calculations reaching back a century and a half. Now that a group of rural towns, situated not in one section but in all parts of these states, which reached their maximum populations midway of the last century, have achieved small upturns, at least one careful investigator feels that 'the high point in the decline of rural population in the hill country seems to have been passed'."

Animal Hospitals Sick animals should have the X-ray examinations and surgical attention such as are now standard in the treatment of human hospital cases, veterinarians agreed at the International Veterinary Congress recently. Dr. Alois Pommer, Viennese veterinarian, told the congress that medical treatment for animals is hindered in many cases by lack of X-ray apparatus and roentgenologists giving their full attention to veterinary work. Vienna's Veterinary College has established a central Roentgen Institute, which aids the practitioners in animal surgery, internal medicine and obstetrics. An increasing use of anesthetics and aseptic surgery has occurred in Great Britain's veterinary work, Sir Frederick Hobday, principal of London's Royal Veterinary College, reported. Animals are being given anesthetics as a customary procedure, chloroform being used on horses, cows and mature dogs, while puppies and cats are usually given either or mixtures of chloroform and ether. There has been research on comparatively new anesthetics, avertin and nembutol. In the United States also, Dr. W. F. Guard of Ohio State's College of Veterinary Medicine reported there has been marked improvement in the use of anesthetics and surgery. (Science Service, August 14.)

Neon Light for Plants The New York Times (August 19) says: "...Scientific horticulturists and truck gardeners years ago began to experiment with plots electrically illuminated. The lights actually did make vegetables and flowers ripen more rapidly...Then daylight-value lamps were installed. Now comes Dr. J.W.M. Roodenburg, a Dutch physicist, with convincing proof that these notions are 50 percent wrong. Light does force plants to grow but it need not be an imitation of the sun. Roodenburg decided that vegetation makes more use of red rays than is commonly supposed. He installed some neon lamps and let their hard red light play upon cucumbers. A 20 percent increase in the crop was obtained. Roodenburg noted that not only did the leaves come out earlier but that they were darker. He also experimented on a large number of flowering plants and discovered in general a more rapid and abundant blooming. Cinerarias could be sold from two to four weeks earlier than usual. Good results were obtained with strawberries. Possibly the commercial point in Roodenburg's work lies in the cheapness of neon lighting. A little of it is apparently very effective. A 100-watt light is about right for a square meter of ground."

French Trade Foreign trade figures for July show that France is continuing to reduce her unfavorable trade balance at the expense of her exports, says a Paris report to the New York Times. Economic circles admit it is at best a mixed blessing since reduced imports mean reduced business, France being a country which imports raw materials that are exported in the form of finished goods. During July France imported 1,714,000,000 francs' worth of goods, against 2,212,000,000 in July 1933, and exported 1,351,000,000 francs' worth, as against 1,466,000,000 in 1933. The corresponding tonnage figures, which give a fairer picture since prices have declined, are: Imports, 3,668,000 tons, against 4,025,000 tons in July 1933; exports, 2,423,000 tons, against 2,080,000 tons last year.

1914
1915
1916

1917
1918
1919

1920
1921
1922

1923
1924
1925

1926
1927
1928

1929
1930
1931

1932
1933
1934

1935
1936
1937

1938
1939
1940

1941
1942
1943

1944
1945
1946

1947
1948
1949

1950
1951
1952

1953
1954
1955

1956
1957
1958

1959
1960
1961

1962
1963
1964

1965
1966
1967

1968
1969
1970

1971
1972
1973

1974
1975
1976

1977
1978
1979

1980
1981
1982

1983
1984
1985

1986
1987
1988

1989
1990
1991

1992
1993
1994

1995
1996
1997

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LIV, No. 48

Section 1

August 27, 1934

CUBAN TREATY

Exporters in New York yesterday hailed the signing of the new reciprocal treaty with Cuba as a move of great importance to them, not only because it would result in a further outlet for American goods, but also because it would open the way for the negotiation of similar arrangements with other countries. The tenor of the treaty, in most respects, was in line with what was generally expected in importing and exporting circles. (Press.)

Advantages accorded Cuba by the United States under the new reciprocal treaty between the two countries should give the island republic about \$50,000,000 more during the first year's operation of the agreement than it realized from its exports here in 1932, it was estimated yesterday by Dr. John Lee Coulter, former member of the Tariff Commission. Of the total increase about \$40,000,000 would be in sugar. (New York Times.)

SILVER FUTURES

The Montreal Silver Exchange, established to provide a market for spot and future contracts in silver, has obtained a charter from the Province of Quebec, according to a Montreal report to the Canadian Press. The Montreal Silver Exchange will provide the only exchange for trading in spot and future contracts for the white metal on the North American Continent.

N.Y. STATE FARMING

New York State Agriculture Commissioner^{er} Baldwin yesterday urged Federal authorities to reconsider their proposal to pasture 100,000 drought-distressed cattle in New York State "because of the uncertainty of the feed situation and disease hazards." Commissioner Baldwin pointed out that the State hay crop is estimated to be the smallest since 1866 because of the unusual dry conditions this spring. He said New York has pursued a vigorous program to eradicate tuberculosis and dairymen are concerned about dangers of reinfection. (A.P.)

GERMAN CROPS

The breaking off of the London wheat conference caused no surprise in Berlin and does not affect the German market, says a report to the New York Times. A special survey shows that since 1913 the area devoted to agriculture in the present territorial limits of Germany has declined from 29,730,000 to 29,348,000 hectares, but wheat acreage has increased from 1,945,000 to 2,300,000 hectares. Rye has declined from 5,330,000 to 4,491,000 hectares. The wheat area reached a high record of 2,430,000 hectares in 1933.

LIVESTOCK FEEDS

Faced by probably the most serious shortage in livestock feed in the region's history, farmers of the midwest are turning to ingenious ways of conserving what feed they have at hand, says a Kansas City dispatch to the Associated Press. Many farmers are gathering leaves and curing them for winter use. In Kansas stockmen are gathering thistles and curing them for roughage.

Section 2

Cooperative
Elevators

"The 'survey and analysis' work of the land grant colleges and the Federal cooperative division is helping materially in putting cooperative elevators on a better business basis," says the Cooperative Marketing Journal (July-August). "Methods of the most successful groups have been used in formulating a yardstick by which any phase of elevator operation can be measured. Figures from the elevator being studied are analyzed, and a full report made to the manager and his board of directors, together with suggestions for improving the weak spots in his operations, if any. If the manager and directors wish it, the stockholders are called in also when the analysis is returned by the marketing specialist. Membership relations, value, turnover, credit, margins, etc., are gone into rather exhaustively. It has proved so popular with many managers that they are asking for an annual survey and analysis, just as they ask for regular audits. The work was undertaken by the colleges two or three years ago as a demonstration project, and can be had by the elevator for the asking. The project is proving helpful also to the cooperatives that are seeking loans from the banks for cooperatives."

Canadian
Wheat Crop

The Dominion Government estimate of the wheat crop for all Canada is 254,000,000 bushels, of which 7,000,000 is winter wheat. As the eastern Canadian crop is roughly estimated at under 10,000,000 bushels, this leaves 244,000,000 for western Canada. Average domestic disappearance for the last few years has been about 105,000,000 bushels, leaving something less than 150,000,000 bushels new crop for export. If as recently suggested by John I. McFarland, head of the Canadian Wheat Pool, Canada should export 260,000,000 bushels as her share of the world supply, it will mean quite a chunk out of the carryover this season. (Wall Street Journal, August 23.)

Industry
in U.S.S.R.

Figures for industrial production in the U.S.S.R. during the first half of this year throw a bright light on the sacrifice this country is making now for the future, says a Moscow report to the New York Times. Production as a whole increased by 19.7 percent, as compared with the same period last year, when the increase over 1932 was only 9 percent; but production of the means of production amounted to 1,800,000,000 rubles, whereas production of consumers' goods totaled only 6,900,000,000 rubles. This contrast sharpens as the figures are analyzed further. For instance, heavy industry, producing the means of production, increased its output by 29.3 percent, actually higher than schedule. But light industry, producing consumers' goods, increased only by 10.5 percent. Against that, however, there was an increase of 36 percent in the volume of retail trade. Pravda expresses justified pride over the increase in production of metal of more than 40 percent, of machines of 27 percent, of electric power of 22 percent and of fuel of 25 percent. But it declares the showings of the Commissariat of Light Industry and the Commissariat of Lumber are distinctly unsatisfactory.

Buying Silver With Gold

"Consolation, if not an outright virtue, in the silver-purchasing program, is being found in some quarters," says an editorial in the New York Times (August 23). "It will, it is believed, lead to an export of gold from this country, and so prove an important step toward achieving that 'redistribution of gold' throughout the world which economists have long been advocating. That the silver-purchasing program will lead to the export of a certain amount of gold is doubtless true. To achieve the objective of a 25 percent ratio of silver to gold in the monetary stocks of the country will require the purchase, according to present estimates, of about 1,300,000,000 ounces of silver, of which approximately 1,000,000,000 ounces will have to be obtained abroad. Treasury officials are said to estimate that this silver will cost an average of about 75 cents an ounce. This would mean an expenditure of \$750,000,000. Last year the United States, according to the estimates of the Bureau of Commerce, had an excess of 'exports'--counting all trade and service items--of \$210,000,000. Theoretically, with a similar excess this year, or a slightly larger one of, say, \$300,000,000, the purchase of \$300,000,000 in silver would balance the accounts, and any purchases in excess of that might be paid for out of our gold. While this is a possible result, it is not a necessary one. Gold movements do not work out in precisely this fashion. Instead of importing gold in 1933, for example, to balance our export excess of other items, we actually exported \$173,000,000 of gold, and had to redress the total balance by a net increase of our loans abroad of \$336,000,000. Yet the purchase of silver will undoubtedly increase the pressure on the dollar compared with what it would otherwise have been, and it should provoke gold export, especially if it leads to any renewed fears of the stability of the dollar..."

Liver as Cure for Sprue

Liver promises to conquer a troublesome and chronic ill of the tropics, called sprue, says Science Service (August 13). Drs. C. P. Rhoads and D. K. Miller of New York City have produced clinical cures of four cases of sprue which did not respond to the treatment that previously was considered standard. They injected liver extract into the veins or into the muscles. Sprue is a chronic disease marked by sore mouth, with a raw-looking tongue and gastro-intestinal effects. It occurs mostly in hot countries and causes emaciation, anemia and frequently death.

High Cost of Weeds

"The enormous amount of \$179,200,000 annually, in the average year, is the calculated cost of weeds to farmers in western Canada," says Northwestern Miller (August 22). "This toll has been calculated following a survey conducted by members of the staff of Manitoba University under the direction of and financed by the Northwest Grain Dealers Association of Winnipeg. This loss works out at approximately \$120 per person in the rural section of the three western provinces, and is considered a conservative estimate...It was estimated that in the cost of summer fallowing, 60 percent had to be credited to weeds, a charge of \$31,500,000 in the summer fallowing of 7,000,000 acres. The investigators estimate that 19 percent loss in yield is due to weeds..."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

August 24--Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$6.25-\$10.25; cows good \$3.75-\$5.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.50-\$7.50; vealers good and choice \$6.25-\$7.50; feeder and stocker steers, 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.25-\$5.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$7.00-\$7.50; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$7.35-\$7.50; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$7.15-\$7.40; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$4.50-\$6.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.50-\$7.40.

Grain: No. 1 D.No. Spr.Wheat*Minneap. \$1.15-7/8-\$1.18-7/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. \$1.16 $\frac{1}{4}$ -\$1.20 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Hd.Wr.*K.C. \$1.04 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.06; Chi. \$1.09 $\frac{3}{4}$; St.Louis \$1.10; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St.Louis \$1.03-\$1.05; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 88 $\frac{3}{4}$ -91 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No. 2 yellow corn, K. C. 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ -80 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St.Louis 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ -78 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; St.Louis 79¢; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 50-3/8-51-3/8; K. C. 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ -53 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Chi. 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ -51 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St.Louis 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Choice malting barley, Minneap. \$1.10-\$1.11; No. 1 flaxseed Minneap. \$1.94-\$2.04.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes ranged 85¢-\$1.30 per 100 pounds in eastern cities, compared with 90¢-\$1.30 yesterday. Northern and Central points quoted f.o.b. sales at 90¢, compared with asking price of \$1 yesterday. Long Island sacked Cobblers 90¢-\$1 in New York City. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.67 $\frac{1}{2}$ carlot sales in Chicago, compared with \$1.75 yesterday. Massachusetts Yellow varieties brought 90¢-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers, compared with the same price yesterday. New York yellows steady at 85¢-90¢ in New York City. Michigan stock steady at \$1.10 in Chicago. Colorado various varieties of cantaloupes 75¢-\$1.15 per standard flats 12s and 15s in city markets; 45¢-65¢ f.o.b. Rockyford.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 12 points from the previous close to 13.24¢ per pound. On the same day one year ago the price was 9.26¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 11 points to 13.35¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 12 points to 13.32¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 91 Score, 27 cents; 90 Score, 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 15-15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; S.Daisies, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ -14 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ -14 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 24-28 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Firsts, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LIV, No. 49

Section 1

August 28, 1934

FINANCIAL COMMENT

Two important government agencies hailed with satisfaction yesterday what they described as the return of private capital to fields from which financial strength of this kind has long been withheld. Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the RFC, said that most banks had stopped tending to force liquidation and were trying to make loans to industry on longer and more favorable terms. He noted a "decided improvement" in morale among bankers since last September. The Federal Housing Administration stated that credit, dammed up for months, was now available in "millions of dollars of idle capital" for repairs, replacement and improvements to homes and business properties. (New York Times.)

HAITIAN TREATY

Visibly encouraged by the predominantly favorable reaction accorded the Cuban-American reciprocal trade treaty, the State Department officials yesterday outlined the second reciprocal treaty, to be negotiated with Haiti. Authoritative word came from the department that announcement of public hearings on this treaty might come within a day or two. Under the law, this announcement must be made 30 days before the treaty is concluded. (A.P.)

BRAZILIAN COMMERCE

The Brazilian Foreign Commerce Council yesterday discussed the possibility of trading with Russia, all angles relative to the pending pact between the United States and Brazil, and trade relations with Great Britain, Italy and Germany, says a Rio de Janeiro cable to the New York Times. The situation in regard to coffee, hides and frozen meat was reviewed, especially the status of meat in view of the fact Brazil is finding it difficult to meet Argentine Government competition. Argentina is exporting below cost beef bought with profits derived from exchange operations.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

The gold exports made at the close of last week had their effect yesterday upon the foreign exchange market when the dollar recovered strongly against the franc to a level at which the export of gold is no longer profitable. Arrangements for the export of \$325,000 gold to Belgium were made on the basis of exchange transactions completed last week, but for the time being the gold efflux has been interrupted. (Press.)

FOOD PRICES

Scoring the sharpest gain of the year, the weekly food index, compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., rose 6 cents above last week's figure to stand at \$2.34 on August 21. This latest advance followed increases of 5 cents in each of the two preceding weeks, making a total rise of 16 cents, or 7.3 percent in the past three weeks. The current index now is at the highest point since April 2, 1931, when it stood at \$2.37, and compares with \$1.93 at this time a year ago, or an increase of 21.2 percent. (Press.)

Section 2

Land Use
Survey

Problems of land utilization are being attacked in many states in a sound fashion, Dr. L. Dudley Stamp, director of the land utilization survey of Britain, who has completed a year's survey, under the auspices of the Rockefeller Foundation, of conditions in the United States and South America, said recently. Dr. Stamp is a brother of Sir Josiah Stamp and a professor at the London School of Economics. "Excellent work is being done at your agricultural experiment stations," he said. "And long-range planning on a sound basis is characteristic of many states. I only hope that too great a nationalistic tendency among the individual states and in the country as a whole toward land utilization will not develop. What may be set aside as marginal lands today may very well prove of real productive importance to the nation in ten or twenty-five years or even as soon as the immediate economic situation changes." Dr. Stamp warned that land utilization should not rest on a short-range program or on an arbitrary zoning plan. A real study of the character and drainage of the lands was a prerequisite, he said. Such a study has been made in Great Britain, where now nine-tenths of all the land area has been mapped on a scale of one inch to one mile, the maps showing exactly the character and utility of each acre of land. (Press.)

Mortgage Loans
to Farmers

Applications for farm mortgage loans have remained steady during July and the first few weeks of August, numbering between 4,500 and 5,500 a week, according to Governor W. I. Myers of the Farm Credit Administration. Requests for loans have leveled off after a downward trend of applications from the peak reached in December of last year when they were being received at the rate of 19,600 a week. From that date until the banks changed the basis of making loans from cash to bonds of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, applications declined to a little over 10,000 weekly. During April applications dropped considerably because in late March the banks changed from a cash to a bond basis of closing loans and the public had to become acquainted with these new securities. However, they were well received and applications advanced to 9,000 during the week of April 25. The receipt of about 4,989 new applications during the week ended August 15 brought the total of those received since June 1, 1933, to about 775,000, for approximately \$3,398,000,000.

Spectrum
Analysis of
Vitamin E

The long-held hope that the fertility vitamin E would absorb light in a distinct, characteristic fashion and thus make possible a positive identification appears to have been achieved by workers at the Dunn Nutritional Laboratory of the University of Cambridge, England. Reporting to Nature (London) Drs. A.J.P. Martin, T. Moore, Marion Schmidt and F. P. Bowden describe experiments on the spectrum analysis of vitamin E. Spectrum analysis is the method in which light after passing through a slit is bent, either by a prism of glass or by a ruled grating, so that its different wave lengths or colors are separated into a rainbow-like image of the original slit. By dissolving vitamin E, prepared from wheat germ seeds, in alcohol the British workers found that a sharp absorption

occurred at the wave length 2900 Angstroms when they shone light through it. This wave length is in the invisible ultraviolet region right near the actinic rays of light which produce sunburn. The key test in the research was to show that the vitamin E which produced this characteristic absorption really produced a biological effect when given to experimental animals. (Science Service, August 16.)

Manchoukuo Agriculture Manchoukuo is now undergoing a period of agricultural depression, says a Tokyo report to the Wall Street Journal (August 25). The budget for the fiscal year started July 1, 1934, includes a deficit of 95,934,450 yuan over revenues estimated at 177,571,577 yuan, which will grow as the year advances. Last year 59 1/2 percent of Manchoukuo's exports were beans or bean products. In October 1929, a picul (133 pounds) of beans was worth y.6.88 in the Dairen market. The price had fallen to y.3.15 by March this year. At the end of June the price was y. 3.52. Reports have almost 650,000 tons of beans stored in small warehouses throughout Manchoukuo. Freights are too high to warrant sending them to market. Most Manchurian farmers raise beans, and at least 80 percent of the population is on the land. Apparently the only method of relief which promises to be effective is general and considerable reduction of rail freight rates. North Manchuria, the great and fertile agricultural area (South Manchuria is relatively poor farming country), is the hardest hit, for it is the farthest from tidewater. One quarter of the North Manchurian bean crop of 1933 is still in storage.

Trade in Canada All indices of Canadian trade reveal improvement over last year, although business is characterized by a degree of midsummer slackness, reports the Bank of Montreal in its August summary of business conditions in Canada. Some indices, even, show improvement as compared with two years ago. "Demand for capital goods," the bank states, "has not begun to follow that for consumption goods with anything approaching the same degree of buoyancy..." Car loadings are showing a steady increase. To August 11 loadings were 217,229 in excess of 1933 and 49,414 of 1932. Rail movement of coal has been heavy, an evidence of the gain in industrial activity. Coal movements by rail required 46,673 more cars than in 1933 and 33,127 than in 1932. "Retail business is experiencing midsummer quiet and has not been helped appreciably by tourist traffic, which is light. Mining operations continue on a large scale, especially in the gold fields, and several new mines have recently reached production stage. The lumber industry maintains the improvement of recent months, notably in the export trade. "As a consequence of the general activity the employment situation in July showed improvement over June by a wider margin than in any previous July in the 13 years over which the official record now extends. The 8,716 employing concerns from which returns are received in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported 941,165 persons on their July staffs, compared with 899,751 in June, an increase which caused the index to rise by 4.4 points to 101.0 (1926--100) as compared with an average seasonal advance of about 2 points in 1921-1933. (Press.)

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

August 27--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$6.75-10.50; cows good \$4.00-5.75; heifers 550-750 lbs. good and choice \$5.75-7.75; vealers good and choice \$5.75-7.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.50-5.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$7.15-7.65; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$7.50-7.75; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$7.50-7.70; Slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$5.00-6.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs. down \$6.35-7.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 114 5/8-117 5/8; No. 2 Am. Dur.*Minneap. 115 1/2-119 1/4; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 104 1/2-106; Chi. 108 3/4-109 1/2; St.Louis 109; No. 2 S.R.Wr. Chi. 103 3/4-104; St. Louis 103; No. 1 W.Wr. Portland 83¢; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 88-91¢; No. 2 yellow corn, K. C. 80 3/4-81 1/2¢; Chi. 80 1/2-81¢; St.Louis 80 1/2¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 79 1/2-80 3/4¢; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 51-52¢; K.C. 52 1/2-55¢; Chi. 51 1/4¢; St.Louis 53 1/2¢; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 111-112; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 194 1/2-206 1/2.

New Jersey sacked Cobler potatoes ranged 85¢-\$1.40 per 100 pounds in city markets, compared with same price Saturday. F.o.b. sales closed steady at 90¢ at Northern and Central points. Long Island sacked Cobblers 85¢-\$1.05 in New York City, compared with 90¢-\$1.05 Saturday. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.70-\$1.72 1/2 carlot sales in Chicago, compared with \$1.65-\$1.70 Saturday. Colorado Salmon Meat and Perfecto cantaloupes brought \$1.25-\$2.50 per standard 36s and 45s in city markets; standard flats 12s and 15s. 60¢-65¢ f.o.b. Rockyford, compared with 45¢-65¢ Saturday. Massachusetts Yellow Varieties of onions ranged 90¢-\$1 per 50-pound sack in the East, compared with the same price Saturday. New York yellows 80¢-\$1 in a few cities, compared with 85¢-\$1.05 Saturday.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 9 points from the previous close to 13.00¢ per lb. On the same day last year the price was 9.25¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 11 points to 13.09¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 12 points to 13.08¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 27 cents; 91 Score, 26 1/2 cents; 90 Score, 26 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 15-15 1/2 cents; S.Daisies, 14 1/2-14 3/4 cents; Y.Americas, 14 1/2-14 3/4 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 23-27 1/2 cents; Standards, 22 1/4-22 1/2 cents; Firsts, 21 1/2 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LIV, No. 50

Section 1

August 29, 1934

FINANCIAL OPINION

The announcement by Secretary Morgenthau that the Government intends "ultimately" to utilize its \$2,800,000,000 profit from gold devaluation to reduce the national debt and that in the meantime this money is "under lock and key" was regarded in Wall Street yesterday as reassuring. So far from the pronouncement being of immediate inflationary implications, the contrary was the case, monetary experts felt, for the Secretary gave the implied assurance that the gold profit would not be poured out at this time, but would be reserved for use when the credit of the country required it and, presumably, when the currency of the country had been restored to a stability beyond question. (Press.)

"WOOD" CLOTH

The Nazis trained their first gun yesterday in the big battle against the lack of raw materials on German women's fashions, according to a Berlin dispatch to the New York Times. As imports of wool were increasingly restricted by the shortage of foreign exchange, a survey of Berlin's style authorities and textile experts shows that women--and men, too--are beginning to wear the so-called "wood cloth" derived from "liquified wood" by chemical methods. The new substitutes for wool, German science's intital answer to the shortage of commodities produced abroad, has been officially named "Woolstra" and, it was said, it has properties of warmth, strength and appearance virtually equal to those of real wool.

DOLLAR VALUE

The dollar once more fell below the gold export point yesterday, losing virtually all it had gained on Monday. Francs rose again to 6.69 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents and closed at 6.69 $\frac{3}{8}$ cents, up 2 points, compared with a fall of 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ points the previous day. In terms of the franc the dollar fell to 99.08 percent of parity and closed at 99.09, off .21 cent. No fresh engagements of gold for export were reported, despite the return of the franc to the gold-export price, but a renewal of the outflow is expected before the end of the week. (Press.)

FREIGHT RATES

Increases in freight rates, equivalent to those proposed by the largest railroad systems, were asked yesterday by 328 short line carriers in a joint petition to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Organizations and representatives of industries affected by the proposed increases meanwhile were mapping their fight against the higher rates when the case comes up for hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission. (New York Times.)

FOOD PRICES

Retail food prices during the last two weeks increased 1.2 percent, the greatest advance in any similar period this year, and reached the highest level since December 15, 1931, Commissioner Lubin of the Bureau of Labor Statistics stated yesterday. This placed the price level at 111.8 percent of the 1913 average, but 30.5 percent below the 1926 average when the index was 160.6. (Press.)

Section 2

Preservation of The Bureau of Standards has recently issued a bulletin
Newspapers by B. W. Scribner on "Preservation of Newspaper Records".

An abstract of the bulletin follows: "An examination of newspapers published in the United States during the period 1830 to 1900 was made relative to preservation of this form of record. The papers prior to 1868 were composed entirely of rag fiber, and mixtures of this fiber with other chemically treated fibers from straw were found in some papers dated prior to 1880. Nearly all of these papers were in good condition. Most of the papers published after 1868 contained crude ground wood fiber and these had deteriorated considerably. Tests of special issues of newspapers printed since 1927 on high-grade paper for permanent library files indicate that some records will be preserved in this way. For retarding decay of newspapers, the use of Japanese tissue paper of transparent cellulose acetate sheeting appears to be effective if all air is excluded from the newsprint sheet."
(Pulp and Paper Industry, August.)

Midwest "Fifteen hundred retail merchants from eight drought-
Comment bitten Middle Western States were in Omaha recently," writes
Roland M. Jones in the New York Times (August 26). "For men fresh from the scene of disaster that has an intimate and vital bearing on their business they were a surprisingly cheerful and optimistic lot. Their disposition almost without exception was to appraise the situation from the standpoint of what is left rather than from what has been lost. And there is a great deal of that. Foremost of its items reckoned as credits against the drought damage are the rising prices of farm products and the revenue from corn-hog contracts, now beginning to flow into the Corn Belt in a steady and sizable stream. The inclination of these merchants to place emphasis on the brighter side of conditions reflects in large measure the changed tone that has come over this area since those burning days of July when the countryside was visibly shriveling up under an excess of sunshine and a deficiency of rain, and losses were accumulating faster than they could be estimated. There was then a kind of panicky hopelessness which made it difficult to see much of anything except the heart-breaking damage being inflicted. Now there is a feeling that the crisis has passed. We know the worst and that is pretty bad, but not nearly as bad as it might be..."

Shelter Country Life (London) for August 18, commenting on the
Belt proposed shelter belt, says in an editorial: "...Its primary
object is no doubt to build up again the timber supplies of the Middle West, now woefully depleted. But it has other purposes. The deforestation of any country, though many people do not realize it, has a profound effect on climate and particularly on rainfall. One can think of many tracts of the earth such as the Takla-Makan deserts of Chinese Turkestan, once covered with poplar forests and now seas of drifting sand, where desiccation has undoubtedly followed the disappearance of vegetation. The process is a vicious circle of course and its results have been abundantly evident in the Central States...Whether the shelter belt does all that it is intended to do

or not, at any rate it will play its part in the general programme of forest extension and conservation. This venture will be followed with the greatest interest by foresters throughout the British Empire. We have our own forestry problems and though they may not be on the same gigantic scale they will have to be dealt with scientifically and boldly. The afforestation work of the British Forestry Commission has been steadily continued in the face of many unforeseen obstacles and in spite of recent economies is adding greatly to the wealth of this country. But it is worth remembering that at the present day the Canadian forests are being destroyed twice as fast as they are being grown and that at the present rate of cutting the virgin forests will be exhausted in about 25 years."

Flax Substitute "A drought-resisting substitute for flax is in its second year of experimentation in Montana and elsewhere under direction of the Bureau of Plant Industry," says Commercial West (August 25). "It is a native of India, is a sub-tropical plant and is known by the name of safflower. It will germinate and grow naturally, it is stated, in soil so dry that flax would not germinate in at all. Under the most severe drought conditions in Montana this summer the plant thrived and developed a good crop. The Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis now has samples of the plant. Safflower is useful only for the oil produced from the seeds. Its fiber cannot be employed in the textiles. Discussing the possibilities of safflower, T. L. Daniels, vice president, Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, largest flaxseed crusher and producer of linseed oil in the United States, says his company has agreed to help with tests and will crush such of the Montana product as may be offered. "The oil produced," says Mr. Daniels, "is not comparable with linseed oil for general use, but I believe would prove of considerable commercial value. In that it is a product that will thrive in the semi-arid sections of the United States, its production might be undertaken to advantage."

Chemical Imports The United States is still the world's biggest importer of chemicals. In dollars America's imports rose from \$70,-300,000 in 1932 to \$87,400,000 in 1933, according to recent figures prepared by the Department of Commerce. At the same time, however, a favorable trade balance is shown in that exports exceeded the imports. In 1932 America exported \$92,000,000 worth of chemicals and in 1933 the figure mounted to \$106,400,000. The biggest chemical exporter of all was Germany which sold to other countries in 1933 chemicals worth \$162,000,000. Germany's imports of chemicals were only \$53,800,000 by comparison. Russian and Japanese participation in chemical markets was especially strong in 1933 and the early months of 1934. More Russian chemicals were sold in European markets than ever before while Japan exported widely to Far Eastern countries, declares the report. While Germany maintained first place in the world chemical market for exports by a sizeable margin, her exports really suffered a decline. The United States, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Japan, Canada and Spain registered gains. (Science Service, August 13.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

August 28.

Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$6.75-10.50; cows good \$4.25-6.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$6.00-\$8.00; vealers good and choice \$6.25-8.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.75-5.75; Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$7.35-7.85; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$7.70-7.90; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$5.25-6.75; Slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$5.25-6.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.50-7.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No. Spr.Wheat*Minneap. $114\frac{1}{4}$ - $117\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. $116\frac{1}{4}$ - $120\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 104-105; Chi. 108 (Nom); St. Louis 108 (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. Chi. $102\frac{1}{2}$; St.Louis 102; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland $82\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 86 $\frac{7}{8}$ -89 $\frac{7}{8}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $80\frac{3}{4}$ - $81\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $79\frac{3}{4}$ - $80\frac{1}{4}$; St.Louis $80\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 yellow, Chi. $79\frac{1}{4}$ - $79\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 51 $\frac{3}{8}$ -52 $\frac{3}{8}$; K.C. 52- $54\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $52\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis $53\frac{1}{2}$ (Nom); Choice malting barley, Minneap. 111-113; Chi. 100-130; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. $195\frac{1}{2}$ - $205\frac{1}{2}$.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes ranged 85¢-\$1.25 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; asking 90¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central points. Long Island Cobblers 90¢-\$1 in New York City. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.20-\$1.27½ carlot sales in Chicago. Idaho Russet Burbanks \$1.55-\$1.75 carlot sales in Chicago. Massachusetts Yellow Varieties of onions sold at 90¢-\$1 per 50-pound sack in New York City. New York yellows 75¢-\$1.10 in city markets. Michigan stock brought 95¢-\$1 in Cincinnati. Colorado various varieties of cantaloupes ranged 60¢-\$1 per standard flats 12s and 15s in city markets; best 60-65¢ f.o.b. Rockyford.

Average price Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 12 points from the previous close to 13.12¢ per lb. On the same day last year the price was 9.27¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 13 points to 13.22¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 12 points to 13.20¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $27\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 Score, 27 cents; 90 Score, $26\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $15-15\frac{1}{2}$ cents; S.Daisies, $14\frac{1}{4}-14\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y.Americas, $14\frac{1}{4}-14\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 23-28¢; Standards, $22\frac{1}{2}-22\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Firsts, $21\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

- - - -

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LIV, No. 51

Section 1

August 30, 1934.

HAY FROM CANADA

The possibility of transporting thousands of tons of straw and hay, ordinarily burned every fall in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, to North Dakota to save starving cattle, was reported from Winnipeg yesterday by the Canadian Press when North Dakota and Manitoba officials conferred on obtaining the shipments. The hay would be taken from grass lands usually never cut, Sheriff Malcolm McGregor of Brandon said, in pointing out the additional revenue which would accrue to Canadian farmers. He said Manitoba might easily supply from 25,000 to 40,000 tons of hay from the more remote districts if operations were started immediately.

POUND AT NEW LOW

Foreign exchange markets were shaken yesterday, the Associated Press reports from New York, by a severe fall in the British pound sterling against major currencies. The pound lost more than three cents against the dollar and broke to a fresh record low in Paris. The French franc appreciated in New York above the outgoing gold point, and arrangements were completed for shipping \$1,500,000 of the metal to Paris, marking the resumption of last week's movement, when some \$7,500,000 of gold went to Paris and Brussels.

TEST ROBOT BALLOON

A free hydrogen balloon with a radio transmitter aboard yesterday soared into the stratosphere an estimated 17.75 miles, says an Associated Press report from Chicago, in a test flight which Prof. Arthur H. Compton termed "100 percent successful." Signals, transmitted by a short-wave wireless set, were received by the ground crew until the balloon reached a height of 9 1/2 miles. Prof. Compton said smaller balloons with recorders attached have gone up 27 miles. This was the largest balloon of its kind ever to be sent up without a pilot, he said, and the first to broadcast without the assistance of a human operator.

DEPOSIT INSURANCE

Over 97 percent of the depositors in the savings banks of the United States are covered by Federal insurance for their funds, said Leo T. Crowley, chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation yesterday, according to the Washington Post. Eleven thousand banks have closed in the United States since 1921, leaving about 16,000 open for business, said Mr. Crowley, who stated that of 40,000,000 bank depositors only about 3 percent have deposits of over \$2,500 each, while the Federal insurance covers deposits to \$5,000. There have been only five small failures since January 1, 1934, he said.

Section 2

British Milk Plan The Field (London) for August 18 says: "The (British) Milk Marketing Board have courageously embarked on the scheme proposed by the Grigg Commission in their report last year, and as a first step this is to be welcomed wholeheartedly. The purpose is to establish a register of accredited producers on January 1st next, the qualification for which will be a healthy herd of cows and milk that complies with a prescribed bacteriological standard. Those farmers who qualify will be paid an extra penny a gallon for their milk, which will be found by a small levy on all producers. There will, it may be noted, be no extra charge to the consumer for milk from accredited herds. But greater confidence in the purity of the supply should lead to an increased consumption of fresh milk and so better prices all round for dairy farmers. So far as farmers are concerned this is a matter of plain business. Every gallon of milk sold in the liquid state brings in about 1s.2d. to the pool and every gallon sold for the manufacture of butter and cheese about 6d. It is worth making the effort which the accredited scheme requires to develop the remunerative market..."

Statistical Publication The Industrial and Agricultural Research Section of the British Royal Statistical Society, formed by the Council in 1933, has just issued its first publication as a supplement to part 2, vol. 97 of the Journal of the Royal Statistical Society. The issue will be bi-annual (price 5s. each) and the second number will be published at the same time as part 4 of the current volume of the Journal. Some indication of the type of problem considered by the Section is obtained from the titles of the papers comprising the first number, which are as follows: "Application of Statistical Methods to Production and Research in Industry", "Statistics in Agricultural Research", "A New Method of Handling Statistical Data", and "Methods of Estimating from Samples the Population Standard Deviation". In addition, an account is given of the formation of the new section, and a bibliography of papers on agricultural statistics published during 1931-33 is included. (Nature, (London) August 18.)

Argentine Sugar "Sugar production in Argentina is declining steadily, in spite of heavy tariff protection and the large loans granted to producers by the Bank of the Nation", says John W. White of the New York Times. "A report issued by the Ministry of Agriculture recently shows a decline of 100,000 tons in the last seven years. Protective tariffs have decreased imports to a negligible quantity (99 tons in the last six months), so it is estimated that the country's consumption of sugar has dropped from 472,764 tons in 1929 to 317,304 in 1933. The 1933-34 crop produced 318,911 tons, of which 315,744 was cane sugar and the remainder beet. Compared with the previous year, this is a reduction of 31,000 tons, or 8.7 percent..."

**Cuban
Treaty**

"The United States has lived so long behind barbed wire on a tariff wall that any plan to lower duties is certain to stir some protest", says an editorial in the New York Times (August 26). "Yet it is evident that unless we wish to abandon a once profitable export trade, or to finance it by the unsatisfactory device of lending other people money with which to buy our goods, some revision of the rates set in the Hawley-Smoot act is essential. This reasoning underlies the new trade agreement between Cuba and the United States. It is clearly intended to achieve two purposes. One is the improvement of economic conditions in a small republic in which, as a 'good neighbor'--and a near one-- we have a special interest. The other is recovery of a lost market for our goods. For a considerable period before 1930 we sold in Cuba American products valued at \$150,000,000 annually. Our sales last year were less than one-sixth of this figure. The new treaty offers Cuba a larger opportunity to sell in the American market, in order that she may buy.

In striking such a bargain it is logical to throw into the scales goods which bulked large in the trade of the two countries when that trade was thriving. This is precisely what the new agreement sets out to do. Our principal exports to Cuba, in the heyday of our Cuban trade, were cotton fabrics, metal products, industrial machinery, automobiles, wheat flour and lard. On all these products, and certain others, Cuba now makes concessions to our goods. In return, we recognize that Cuba's principal exports to us must necessarily include sugar, rum, cigar leaf tobacco and vegetables shipped in a season favored by the Cuban climate, and on these products we scale down our tariffs. No doubt some of the American producers of these goods will complain that their interests have been sacrificed to a new experiment and their enterprise exposed to foreign competition. But it is a truism that without foreign competition there can be no such thing as foreign trade, and a well-demonstrated fact that the collapse of foreign trade has prolonged and intensified the depression..."

**Foreign
Trade**

The value of American foreign trade declined more than seasonally during July, total exports being valued at \$161,787,000, as compared with \$170,571,000 during June, and imports declining from \$136,082,000 in June to \$127,342,000 for July. The resulting favorable trade balance to this country for July was \$34,445,000, as compared with one of \$1,129,000 a year ago, according to the monthly foreign trade figures made public by the Commerce Department. Imports for consumption, comprising goods entered immediately upon arrival in this country, and withdrawals from bonded warehouses during the month amounted to \$124,123,000, as against \$135,120,000 in the preceding month. (A.P.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

August 29--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$6.75-10.50; cows good \$4.25-6.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$6.00-8.00; vealers good and choice \$6.50-8.25; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.75-5.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$7.50-8.00; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$7.85-8.05; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$7.80-8.00; Slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$5.25-6.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.35-7.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No. Spr. Wheat*Minneap. 115 7/8-118 7/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 117³/₄-121³/₄; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 105-107; Chi. 109; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 82¹/₂; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 88-91; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 82³/₄-83³/₄; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 81¹/₂-81³/₄; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 52 1/8-53 1/8; K.C. 53¹/₂-55¹/₂; Chi. 52³/₄-54; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 111-113; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 198¹/₂-208¹/₂.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes ranged 85¢-\$1.30 per 100 pounds in the East, compared with the same range yesterday; f.o.b. sales steady at 90¢ at Northern and Central New Jersey points. Long Island sacked Cobblers 85¢-\$1 compared with 90¢-\$1 yesterday. Wisconsin sacked Cobblers steady at \$1.20-\$1.27¹/₂ carlot sales in Chicago. Massachusetts Yellow Varieties of onions brought 80¢-\$1 per 50-pound sack in the East, compared with 90¢-\$1 yesterday. New York stock 75¢-\$1.20 in consuming centers, compared with 75¢-\$1.25 yesterday. Michigan stock 85¢-\$1 in the Middle West. Colorado Salmon Meat cantaloupes \$1.25-\$2.50 per standard crate of 36s and 45s in city markets, compared with \$1.50-\$2.25 yesterday.

Average price Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 3 points from the previous close to 13.15¢ per pound. On the same day last year the price was 9.13¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 13.23¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 4 points to 13.24¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 27¹/₄ cents; 91 Score, 26³/₄ cents; 90 Score, 26¹/₄ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 15-15¹/₂ cents; S.Daisies, 14¹/₄-14¹/₂ cents; Y.Americas, 14¹/₄-14³/₄ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs; at New York, mixed colors, (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 23¹/₂-28 cents; Standards, 23 cents; Firsts, 21¹/₂ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

- - - - -

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LIV, No. 52

Section 1

August 31, 1934.

KELLERMAN DEAD The press reports the death last night of Dr. Karl F. Kellerman at Garfield Hospital after a brief illness.

Funeral services will be held at 5:15 p.m. today at the V. L. Speare funeral home, 1009 H Street, N. W. Burial will be in Cumberland, Md., tomorrow.

CORRECTING MISTAKES President Roosevelt yesterday, according to press reports from Hyde Park, told neighbors, gathered to do him honor, that the East has a "very definite stake" in the reconstruction of the West, since both are paying for "mistakes of the past." "If a farm family is on the verge of starvation in North Dakota," he told them, "we people in the town of Hyde Park are helping to pay to keep that family from actual starvation; if we have made mistakes in the settling of the country in the past, we have got to pay to correct those mistakes."

FORD BUILDS STEEL MILLS The Ford Motor Company's \$12,750,000 steel plant expansion program, designed to make the company independent of all other manufacturers of steel, will begin immediately, the New York Times reports from Detroit. The move involves the building of two huge steel mills, installation of a large amount of special machinery and sufficient additions to his present power equipment to drive the new mills. The construction will require eight months to complete and will cost between \$12,000,000 and \$13,000,000.

CANADIAN HAY Press reports today say that the Treasury yesterday issued regulations providing that hay and straw to be used as feed for livestock will be admitted to the United States free of duty. "Other feeds for livestock dutiable under the Tariff Act of 1930 may be designated later as admissible free of duty," the Treasury said. The Canadian Press reported from Winnipeg that close to \$10,000,000 in revenue will be earned by Manitoba farmers through sale of surplus hay to the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, it was estimated as negotiations for purchase of hay for export to Northern States continued. The suggested price for the hay was \$8 to \$10 a ton. More than 75,000 tons would be purchased, it was estimated.

MISSISSIPPI LOW STAGE The Mississippi river yesterday was at its lowest August level in the history of the St. Louis Weather Bureau, which was established in 1860, the Associated Press reports from St. Louis. The level yesterday was 2.8 feet below zero on the weather gauge. The previous low of 2.4 feet had been recorded earlier in the month.

Section 2

Recovery
Record

"Mr. Richberg's summary of the 'accomplishments in the national program of economic recovery' is restrained in tone and well documented," says an editorial in the New York Times (August 28). "It would be difficult not to be impressed by its many citations of improvement. Among them are an increase of 4,120,000 in number of persons employed between March, 1933, and June, 1934; an increase in weekly payrolls between June, 1933, and June, 1934, of 37.5 percent in money and 25 percent in total purchasing power; a change in the index of corporation profits from a deficit figure of 6.9 in the first quarter of 1933 to a profit figure of 32.2 in the second quarter of 1934; a rise in the index of manufacturing production from a low point of 47.4 in March, 1933, to 72.1 last May; a decline in business failures between February and May of this year of 40 percent compared with the 1929 level; a rise in the wholesale price index from 60.2 in March, 1933, to 74.6 in June of this year; a reduction of six hours in the working week, and an increase in labor's share of the national income from 58.3 percent in June a year ago to 62.5 in June of this year..."

New Deal
for Indian

"From Washington," says Clark Wissler in Natural History (September), "emanates the promise of a New Deal for the American Indian. According to unofficial report the President is about to reverse the Indian policy of a century and start off in a new direction. Some of the proposals are to restore former Indian lands to tribal ownership; to abandon the idea of allotting individual lands; thus the Indian will cease to own land in the traditional manner of American citizens. Further, greatly to increase the present tribal lands by purchase or otherwise, each tribe or community is to be organized into a self-governing political unit and to operate its land under a legalized corporation; the original language, social customs, and religion of each tribe are to be rehabilitated. Just how much of this program will be authorized remains to be seen..."

Study Russian
Treaty

A United Press despatch from Milwaukee says: "A commercial treaty between the United States and Soviet Russia should include an unconditional 'most favored nation' clause, a committee headed by Franklin Russell, New York City, reported Monday to the American Bar Association. An outline of essential features of the proposed treaty was submitted and if approved will be presented to the State Department and to the Senate as an advisory document. Under the most favored nation clause recommended by the committee, any favor granted either by the United States or by Russia to a third power automatically applies to the other contracting power." (Wall Street Journal, August 29).

Shingle The West Coast Lumberman (August) reports that "The
Imports National Recovery Administration announces that Canadian
 manufacturers and exporters of red cedar shingles have
indicated that, with the view to cooperating with the recovery program
in the United States, they will voluntarily limit their exports of red
cedar shingles to this country to an amount equal to 25 percent of
domestic consumption as estimated for stated intervals for the domestic
industry by the code authority. Furthermore, Canadian shingle producers
have agreed to certify each shipment of shingles of number one grade as
being of that grade and conforming to the standards promulgated by the
United States Department of Commerce; that all other red cedar shingles
be marked to indicate their grade; and that so long as the system of
cost protection prices is maintained by the domestic industry, each
import invoice show the price and terms of sale...The exports of red
cedar shingles to the United States from Canada averaged 25.9 percent of
domestic consumption of this type of shingle in the period from 1920 to
1933, inclusive. This ratio equalled 33 percent for 1932 and 1933, and
after the domestic industry commenced to operate under the Lumber and
Timber Products Industry Code, in September, 1933, the ratio of imports
from Canada to consumption in the United States reached a high point of
37 percent."

Weather "Information about weather conditions is transmitted
Via Radio along our airways every hour and weather maps are sent six
 times daily. The Bureau of Air Commerce now leases wire
circuits at a cost of \$470,000 annually in rendering this service.
Messages are transmitted and received by typewriters. If the hopes of
the officials of the Bureau of Air Commerce are realized, all this work
may be done by radio waves and radio typewriters, with a saving of the
charges for leased wires and a broadening of the service for the benefit
not only of air transportation companies and their patrons but of the
general public. Exhaustive experiments are now being made under the
direction of Rex Martin, Assistant Director of Air Navigation, between
the Washington airways radio station at Silver Hill, Md., and the
Department of Commerce Building in Washington. Recently a weather map
with tabulated weather data was transmitted in seven and a half minutes.
The usual time by wire is fifteen minutes. If it should develop that
radio can take the place of wires, the Bureau of Air Commerce will estab-
lish stations every fifty miles along 20,000 miles of airway. Weather
maps will be received over the area now covered by the fliers. Each
station will be in direct communication with headquarters in Washington
at every moment." (New York Times, August 26.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

August 30--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$6.75-10.50; cows good \$4.25-6.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$6.00-8.00; vealers good and choice \$6.50-8.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.75-5.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$7.25-7.90; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$7.80-8.00; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$7.65-7.90; Slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$5.00-6.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.35-7.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 115 5/8-118 5/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 119 5/8-123 5/8; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 105 $\frac{1}{4}$ -106; Chi. 109; St. Louis 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 103; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 83; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 88 3/8-91 3/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ -83 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 82 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 81 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ -53 $\frac{1}{2}$; K.C. 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ -55 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ -54 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 55 $\frac{1}{2}$; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 113-115; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 198-208.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes ranged 85¢-\$1.40 per 100 pounds in city markets, compared with the same price yesterday. F.o.b. sales at Northern and Central N.J. points 85¢ compared with 90¢ yesterday. Long Island sacked Cobblers 90¢-\$1 in New York City, compared with 85¢-\$1 yesterday. Wisconsin stock \$1.20-\$1.25 carlot sales in Chicago, compared with yesterday's price of \$1.20-\$1.27 $\frac{1}{2}$. Idaho Russet Burbanks \$1.60-\$1.85 carlot sales in Chicago, compared with \$1.72 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.80 yesterday. Massachusetts Yellow Varieties of onions sold at 90¢-\$1 in the East per 50-pound sack, compared with same price yesterday. New York yellows 75¢-\$1.20 in consuming centers. Michigan stock 85¢-90¢ in Chicago. Colorado Salmon Meat cantaloupes brought 85¢-\$1.10 per standard flats of 12s and 15s in a few cities, 50¢-70¢ in Chicago.

Average price Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 17 points from the previous close to 12.98¢ per lb. On the same day last year the price was 9.05¢. October future contracts on the New York/Cotton Exchange declined 17 points to 13.06¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 19 points to 13.05¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 91 score, 27¢; 90 score, 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 15-15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; S. Daisies, 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ -14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Y. Americas, 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ -14 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ -28¢; Standards 23¢; Firsts, 22¢. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

- - - - -

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LIV, No. 53

Section 1

September 1, 1934.

WHEAT PACT

Wheat's "big four" has abandoned efforts further to reduce acreage next year. A referendum among the four largest wheat exporters -- Argentina, Australia, Canada and the United States -- merely maintaining in effect acreage reductions made last year, was drafted by their representatives meeting in London privately, the Associated Press reported yesterday, on high authority. Disclosure of the terms of this so-called "unification agreement" revealed the failure of the conferees to induce Argentina to accept any greater curtailment of production.

KANSAS FARM INCOME

Rising prices for farm products, together with financial benefit payments, give Kansas farmers this year a potential income greater than any year since 1931, despite the drought. Based on official reports of yields of Kansas crops as of August 1, and the current prices, the State's farm products will bring about \$209,000,000, plus \$46,000,000 from the Federal Government in wheat, corn and hog program payments, or a total potential income of \$255,000,000 compared with \$220,612,000 in 1933 and in 1932 with \$203,869,000. (A.P.)

PLAN TO REFUND

In precedent-smashing action, the Treasury Department last night disclosed, eleven days in advance of formal announcement of terms, the general nature of its plans for meeting the Government's \$1,724,700,000 September and October maturities, says a Washington report to the Baltimore Sun. Payments will be made with new securities. The disclosure followed a conference at Hyde Park, and the advance announcement was accepted in Washington as the Administration's answer to inflationary rumors which have tended to create apprehension in financial quarters.

BARS DROUGHT CATTLE

Dr. C. A. Cary, State veterinarian, announced yesterday that Alabama will accept no more cattle from the drought regions for pasturage, the Associated Press reports from Montgomery. He notified the Alabama Relief Administration that there was not sufficient grazing land for additional cattle.

BUILDER SUPPLIES

In an effort to aid the administration's housing program, the NRA yesterday approved a cut averaging 7 percent in the cost of selling and delivering less-than-carload shipments of builders' supply materials. This action was requested by the Code Authority for the trade to assist the home building and modernization plans, the NRA said. Most of the cut, the NRA added, would be passed on to the consumer. (A.P.)

Section 2

Warns Against Entitled, "A Warning," the leading editorial in The
"300 Eggers" U. S. Egg and Poultry Magazine (September) says in part:

"In his address at the recent hatchery convention in Cleveland, Ohio, Dr. Morley A. Jull, Senior Poultry Husbandman, U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, pointed out a situation developing in the poultry industry which merits serious thought. The efforts to produce hens having a capacity for laying 300 eggs a year or more have led to the preservation of too many breeding cockerels who fail to transmit in their progeny the production ability and vitality of their dams. The offspring of these high record performers have been added to the flocks throughout the country without regard to physical stamina and other qualities or known ability to reproduce the egg producing qualities. Too many cockerels have been used in the breeding flock simply because they came from a '300 Egger'....Dr. Jull has issued a word of warning to poultry breeders and to the purchasers of breeding stock which should be recognized. More attention to known laws of breeding and recognition of ability in the cockerels to reproduce females with higher than average egg production capacity will result in a more stable situation all around. Disappointment and financial loss to poultry producers will also be avoided. The records of the offspring, it appears, are more important than the records of the dams. Cockerels from a sire whose daughters all average high in production will be found a safe investment."

China and In Pacific Affairs (September) D. K. Lieu writing
Silver briefly on "China and the Silver Question" says in part:

"That China should be keenly interested in the silver legislation in America is only natural, because silver is her monetary standard. Some four years ago there was a great slump in the gold price of silver, and China was much affected by it. Now, an artificial raising of the price of silver will be even more injurious. What we want is stability, the meaning of which will be clear when we have considered the effects of such sudden changes. For many years the price index numbers of Shanghai had fluctuated rather mildly around 100, which represents the annual average of 1926. From 1921 to 1929 the general index never rose as far as 110 nor fell as low as 90. This was a very desirable situation, which was not fully appreciated until great disturbances began to occur towards the end of 1929, when the gold price of silver started to drop abruptly on account of Japan's going back to the gold standard. By July, 1930, the price index number went up as high as 120, and in the next year it was very near to 130 most of the time. In September, 1931, England went off the gold standard. There was naturally an abrupt fall of the sterling exchange and with it the Shanghai price level, as shown by the index numbers. In the next year Japan followed suit, and the Shanghai index number went below 110 towards the end of the year. When America decided to give up the gold standard in May, 1933, the fall of the Chinese price level was further accentuated until the general index went below 100 in last December. It has remained below since, with rather wide fluctuations in the last few months....What had been particularly harmful to China was the uncertainty of the American silver

legislation until the passage of the Silver Bill on June 11th. It encouraged speculation in the white metal, and speculative shipments of it from China, which affected the silver reserve of the banks here and thus their credit policy. The new bill is more moderate than some of those formerly proposed, but its effect still remains to be seen. What we can be fairly sure about is that it will cause a further fall in the price level in China."

A Real
New Era

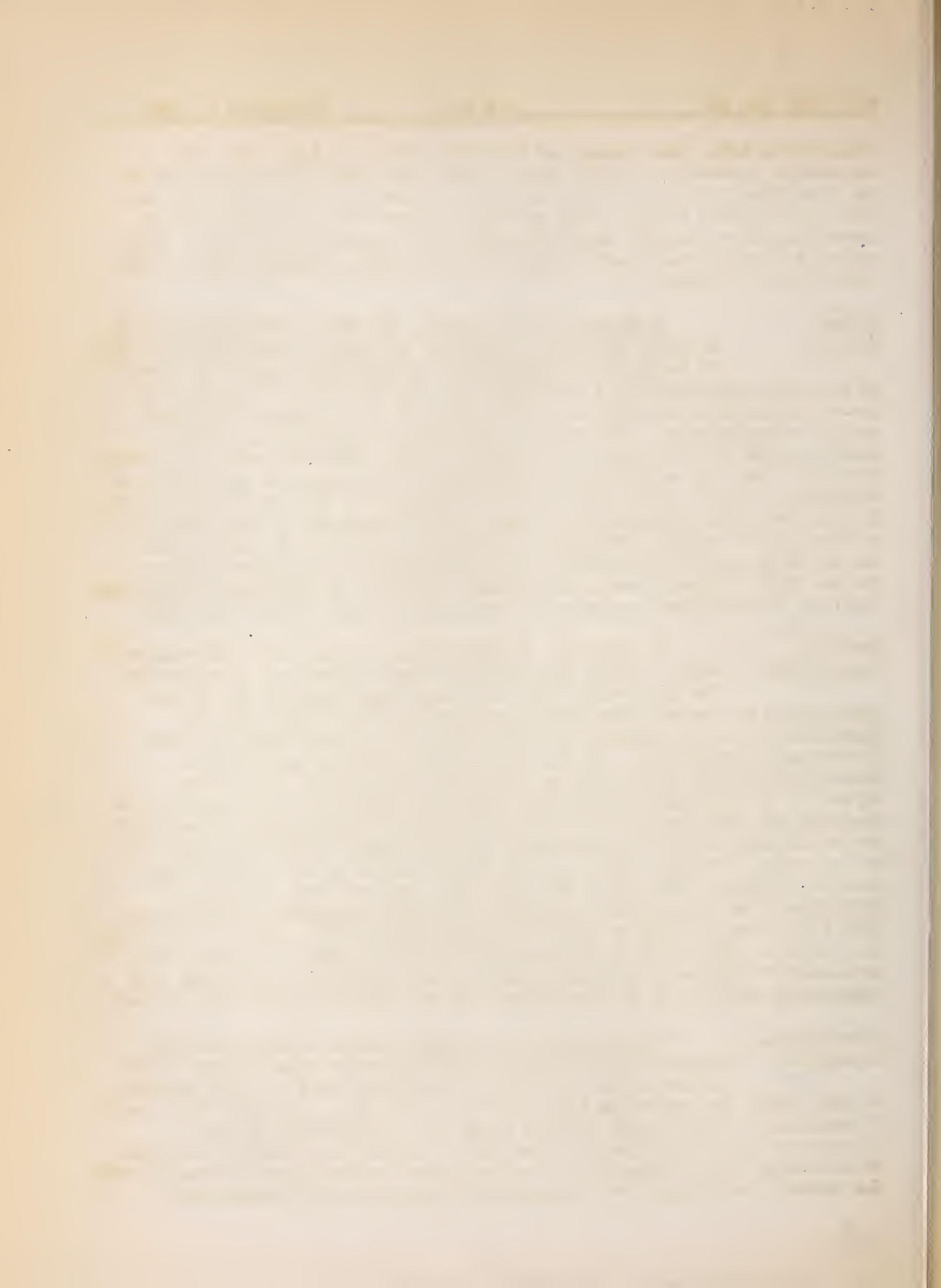
A summary of an article, "An End to Unemployment" by Ralph E. Flanders, president of Jones & Lamson Machine Co., in Mechanical Engineering for September says: "We have at hand the materials for a real New Era. We have in the President a leader of consummate political skill, devoted to the task of fruitful social reconstruction. We have an industrial organization, for the moment purged of the poison of financial folly, furnished with the tools, the skill, and the experience for building up the material well-being of society, and by no means deaf to the promptings of the social conscience. In the past, this organization, based on the resources of our country, staffed by its capable citizens, energized by science and engineering, has built up general standards of living unknown in any other time or place. This progress need not and must not end. If politics and business can come to a working agreement for the public good, it will not end."

Hunting
Regulations

An editorial in West Virginia Wild Life (July-August) says: "Until West Virginia has a system of open seasons for game which will keep small game hunters out of the open during the season when large game may be taken there will be dissatisfaction over regulations governing this matter issued by the Conservation Commission. It may also be said without much fear of contradiction that if the system of having the squirrel law become effective at different periods for different sections of the state is to continue the counties in the different squirrel areas should be selected scientifically and not in accordance with the whim of squirrel hunters. On the whole, however, there is less dissatisfaction over the hunting seasons this year than there was last year, and the more enlightened Wild Lifers are hoping that by another year the Conservation Commission will feel strong enough to write the regulations on the basis of what the game experts tell it is in the interest of the movement to promote the increase of both large and small game in West Virginia even though such regulations may not be in accordance with the desires of the game hogs."

Refrigerated
Transport

Helen H. Pepper, managing editor of Refrigerating Engineering, writing in the September issue, says: "The number of mechanically refrigerated cars is very limited so far, since the railroads have not been inclined to purchase these cars in addition to their large rolling stock now refrigerated by ice. Investment in ice-refrigerated cars and in reicing stations is too great to encourage the introduction of new equipment which might eventually make the present facilities for refrigerated transport seem antiquated."



DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LIV, No. 54

Section 1

September 4, 1934.

DUTCH ELM DISEASE Dr. W. Howard Rankin, head of the New York State program for eradication of the Dutch elm disease announced Saturday says the New York Times (Sept. 2), at his headquarters in Bronxville, N. Y., that 297 infected trees in New York City parks and streets had been scheduled for immediate elimination. Diseased elms are cut down and destroyed to prevent spread of the blight. He said that all diseased trees on private property in the Bronx, Manhattan, Queens and Brooklyn had been removed as of Aug. 28, or soon would be, and that eradication was proceeding rapidly on Staten Island, where the blight is more severe.

RESERVE LOANS An increase in the number of retailers desiring to take advantage of the long-term loans to industry by the Federal Reserve banks was reported in New York last week, according to the New York Times. The loans are possible on a three-to-five-year basis for the purpose of increasing needed liquid capital to discount purchase invoices or to expand sales volume through larger stocks, the controllers' congress of the National Retail Dry Goods Association pointed out during the week.

DEMAND FOR COIN Nellie Taylor Ross, Director of the Mint, said yesterday at Cheyenne, Wyo., that demand by private business for silver coins has been greater during the last year than in the ten preceding years combined, showing that America is whipping the depression. "I have been going over the figures of the mint," Mrs. Ross said, "and it is satisfying to note that in past generations the mint quickly points to a resumption of business activity just as it does now." (Associated Press.)

CODE FOR CANADA Ontario, the Associated Press reported from Toronto, will invite all Canada's provinces to cooperate in formation of a national code for industry that will be enforceable by law, Arthur W. Roebuck, Attorney-General of Ontario, told the gathering of trade unionists at the Canadian National Exhibition yesterday. The code, he said, would be similar to the one the Ontario Government hopes to obtain through conferences of employers and employees. Mr. Roebuck asserted such a code would do much to raise labor standards and give stability to industry. It would include, he added, a national flexible minimum wage, applying to men and women.

44,000 PESOS FOR BULL The grand champion shorthorn bull of the Argentine livestock show was sold at public auction yesterday for 44,000 pesos, the highest price since 1926, says a Buenos Aires report to the New York Times. The price compares with 15,000 pesos last year and 22,000 pesos in 1932. The world's record price for a shorthorn was 152,000 pesos, paid in Buenos Aires in 1925.

Section 2

Northwest
Wheat

The final paragraph of the 60-page report on "Pacific Northwest Wheat Problems and the Export Subsidy," issued as the August number of Wheat Studies of the Food Research Institute says: "The great drought in other wheat-growing sections of the country in 1934 bids fair to improve the Pacific Northwest wheat position substantially this year. If later developments support early August prospects for eliminating most of the surplus world wheat carry-overs this year, a more lasting change for the better in the regional wheat outlook may be wrought. But unless and until the nations of the world return to saner freedom of international trade, Pacific Northwest wheat interests will be peculiarly vulnerable. From national measures of our own in this direction, of which the Secretary of Agriculture is a vigorous advocate, the region has far more to gain than from continuation of an export subsidy such as the one that has been applied, with smoothness and general satisfaction, since October 1933."

Call It
Brucellosis

Alice C. Evans of the Public Health Service in an article in the Journal of the American Medical Association says in part: "Brucellosis is the most recent, and it appears to be the most satisfactory, name applied to Brucella infections. 'What's in a name?' As it will be pointed out later, names have been very important in shaping the history of this disease. Hughes, who in 1896 gave the name 'undulant fever,' understood the importance of the name. He published in the Lancet an entire article on the subject of an appropriate name for this disease. He covered almost half a column with the enumeration of the many names which down to that time had been applied to the disease in various languages. Since he wrote that article still more names have been applied. Mediterranean fever, Malta fever and undulant fever have been the most commonly used... The name brucellosis is preferable to all others because it simply expresses infection with Brucella, regardless of the nature of the disease response, and because it is applicable to the disease in man or in any of the lower animals."

Plant Exploring
Parties

In its "Farm Parade" section, The Country Home (September) has an article on "Long Distance Hunters". It says: "Every now and then we are kept awake until after regular bedtime by fascinating tales of the Government plant explorers who go to Tibet and Timbuctoo, Mindanao and Madagascar, searching out useful plants to enrich American farmers. Just now two men are tramping through Persia, Afghanistan, and Russian Turkestan, looking for soil-holding plants to take the place of the native grasses that won't grow again after once being plowed under or trampled out in southwestern United States. The idea is to keep the top from all blowing off of our Southwest. Way over there, trying to stop erosion here! Another party is in Japan scrutinizing the Far East for the same purpose. Their search will center along the fringes of the Khingan Mountains, where no plant explorer has ever looked for grasses. We didn't even know there were such mountains, so we looked them up. They reach from the Great Wall of China up toward the Amur River in Siberia."

Soybean
Science

In the Farmer's Weekly (South Africa, August 1)
Hugh Nichol of the Rothamsted Station in England discusses "Science and the Soya Bean". He says, in part: "Varying results have been reported regarding the success of inoculation of soya beans in South Africa. Sometimes nodules formed, and sometimes they did not. Liming is supposed to be a help in the growth of most legumes, but, similarly, various results have been obtained after liming. Obviously, something is not understood. The soil bacteriologist has introduced the practice of inoculation, but inoculation was worked out almost entirely in temperate climates and under conditions quite unlike those which prevail in South Africa. It would not be fair to blame soil bacteriology for the partial failure of inoculation, as carried out in South Africa. What is wanted is more work upon the microscopical life of South African soils, so that the missing factor or factors can be tracked down. A successful research upon this question should enable the growing of soya beans (and, possibly, other leguminous crops) to be placed upon a securer basis...Crops are being grown in places and areas which are unsuitable owing to reasons as yet undiscovered, though their effects may be apparent. Wherever soya bean is 'chancy' or capricious crop, effort is being wasted in growing it, and tribulation or disappointment falls to the grower...Where results conflict there must be some reason or reasons for their disagreement and that shows the need for fundamental work to be carried out to find what is at the bottom of it all."

Buying Corn
Binders

A Chicago report to the Wall Street Journal (August 31) says: "The farm equipment industry which, as a whole, is doing better this year than it did in 1933, and would have improved considerably more if it had not been for the severe drought, is currently receiving some stimulation from corn harvesting machinery, particularly corn binders. Curiously enough, this betterment is also due to the drought, and is the farmers way of getting the most out of a short crop by harvesting the entire plant for ensilage. Demand for feed grinders, for similar reasons, has also shown improvement in recent weeks."

Phosphate

"A marked increase in world consumption of phosphate rock fertilizer," says an item in the Christian Science Monitor, August 29, "reflects renewed confidence in agriculture, particularly in the United States and central and eastern Europe. World consumption of this fertilizer during 1933 totaled 8,140,000 metric tons, an increase of 1,300,000 metric tons as compared with the preceding year. Approximately 550,000 tons of the increase was accounted for by the United States and the remaining 750,000 tons by exports from producers throughout Europe. European production increased from 300,000 tons to 760,000 tons, of which 676,000 tons were produced in Soviet Russia. Approximately 276,000 tons of Russia's production was exported, marking that country's first appearance as an important exporter of phosphate rock."

Section 3

MARKET QUOTATIONS

August 31--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$6.75-10.50; cows good \$4.25-6.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$6.00-8.00; vealers good and choice \$6.50-8.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.75-5.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$7.25-7.90; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$7.75-7.95; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$7.60-7.85; Slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$5.00-6.50. Feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$6.40-6.85.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 115 1/8-118 1/8; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. 118-122; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 105 1/4-106 1/4; Chi. 109 1/2; St. Louis 110; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 103 1/4-104; No. 1 W.Wh.Portland 83; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 87 5/8-90 5/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 82 1/2-83 1/2; St. Louis 82; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 81 1/2-81 3/4; St. Louis 81 1/2 (Nom); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 52 1/4-53 1/4; K.C. 54-55 1/2; Chi. 53; St. Louis 55; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 115-116; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 193-204.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes ranged 85¢-\$1.40 per 100 pounds in city markets; 85¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central points. Long Island sacked Cobblers steady at 90¢-\$1 in New York City. Wisconsin sacked Cobblers \$1.15-\$1.20 carlot sales in Chicago, compared with \$1.20-\$1.25 yesterday. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.80-\$1.85 carlot sales in Chicago, compared with \$1.60-\$1.85 August 30. New York Yellow Varieties of onions sold at 85¢-\$1.15 per 50-pound sack in city markets, compared with 85¢-\$1.20 August 30. Michigan yellows 85¢-\$1 in a few cities. Colorado Salmon Meat cantaloupes sold at \$1.50-\$2.25 per standard crate of 45 melons in city markets.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 10 points from the previous close to 13.08¢ per lb. On the same day last year the price was 9.01¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 10 points to 13.16¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 11 points to 13.16¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 27 1/4¢; 91 score, 26 3/4¢; 90 score, 26 1/4¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 15-15 1/2¢; S. Daisies, 14 1/4-14 1/2¢; Y. Americas, 14 1/4-14 3/4¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 24-28¢; Standards, 23-23 1/2¢; Firsts, 22¢. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

- - - - -

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LIV, No. 55

Section 1

September 5, 1934.

SOVIET DEBTS

An official expression that the United States was being "extremely liberal and generous" yesterday accompanied an announcement that America and Soviet Russia this week will renew negotiations for settlement of debts and claims totaling more than \$500,000,000. Although no official statement has been made, it is understood the chief obstacle in the path of a settlement is an agreement on credits to be extended to Soviet Russia, and adequate payment of American claims. The Soviet Union desires long-term credits, extending 15 or 20 years. (Associated Press)

\$100,000,000 FRUIT PACK

Initial reports indicate that the canned fruit production of the Pacific West, representing about 76 percent of the national output, will reach a value of approximately \$100,000,000 in 1934, exceeding last year's values by 9 percent, the Bank of America, Pacific Coast branch banking system, announced say press reports. Canned vegetables for the area may be expected to return an additional \$34,000,000, representing a 12 percent increase over last year's totals. Pear growers this year are receiving \$35 to \$40 a ton, as compared with \$15 to \$20 for the same grade of fruit last year.

LARGER EXPORTS

Exports of American goods totaled \$161,786,571 during July as compared with \$144,108,767 during July a year ago, the Commerce Department reported yesterday. During the same month imports were \$127,341,977 as compared with \$142,980,034. For the seven months ended with July 31 exports totaled \$1,197,856,915 as compared with \$813,438,098 in 1933 and imports totaled \$990,671,102 compared with \$735,071,510. (Associated Press)

BRISKER BUYING

Even though the number of orders placed in some of the apparel divisions was somewhat under that of the week preceding, according to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., the volume of business was larger than a year ago and in most of the large markets buyers were more numerous than during that period, says a New York report to the Washington Post. Interest is spreading to nearly all divisions of the market, instead of being confined to clothing, groceries, furniture, and electrical goods, which was the situation when the month opened.

FIRES CHECKED

Reports of progress came yesterday from fighters attempting to control the tremendous Pete King Creek fire in north central Idaho, the only major forest conflagration giving trouble in the inland Northwest. The advance of the 100,000-acre blaze was halted on the east end by back-firing, says an Associated Press report from Spokane.

Section 2

Education For The leading editorial in Nature (London, August 25)
New Leisure is on "Social Aspects of Labour and Leisure." It says in
part: "The aspects of technological unemployment upon
which we have touched emphasize indeed the necessity for a new outlook
on this situation. Labour and leisure have been separated too rigidly
both in thought and in practice, and industrial psychology has only
begun to demonstrate to us some of their many important interactions.
Even from the point of view of industrial efficiency, we are compelled to
take account of the opportunities which leisure affords of repairing the
human damage which may have resulted from the pace of mechanisation of
industrial operations. The prospect of shorter hours of labour and
ampler leisure for all, however, are impelling us to a wiser and surer
point of view which regards work and leisure as interdependent, as
complementary aspects of life as a whole, neither of which can be enjoyed
to the full while the other is defective. The conception of leisure as
affording opportunities for recreating life--for liberating and vitalising
it--is one to which comparatively few have paid attention, but it repre-
sents one of the most important problems which mankind has to face. The
readjustments in society made necessary through the increased powers with
which science has endowed man can never be realised until man has learnt
to utilise his leisure hours as effectively as his hours of labour. The
conception of leisure implicit in the word 'vacation' must be replaced
by that implicit in 'recreation'; and to achieve this, education must be
directed as consciously towards the preparation for leisure as for
industry. Rather it would be true to say that education must learn to
combine preparation for work and preparation for leisure in a harmony
which is better described as preparation for citizenship or for living."

Extension "Hats off," says an editorial in New England
Veterans Homestead, (September 1) "to the 14 men in extension work
throughout New England who have completed a record of 20
years of service to the farmers in their state or county. Two decades
of leadership in bringing to farmers the improved methods that lead to
better farming and better farm homes is a splendid record of achievement.
Most of these men are well known in New England. They are part of a
group of 236 men and women in extension work throughout the country who
have been in the service since it was organized in 1914..."

Potato The leading article in Pennsylvania Farmer (Sept. 1)
Research is "Spuds and Research" by S. W. Fletcher. He says in
part: "Many of the improvements in potato culture have
come from the laboratory of the agricultural investigator, and could have
come from no other source. The outstanding development in American
agriculture during my life has been the application of the sciences,
especially the sciences of chemistry, botany, bacteriology, entomology,
zoology and physics, to the solution of the problems of farming...For
nearly fifty years the workers in the experiment stations and in the
United States Department of Agriculture have been building up a body of
experimental evidence which now is the foundation of farm practice. Over

80 percent of the information brought to the farmers of Pennsylvania by the Extension Service is based on the results of agricultural research. This is true in potato growing also. The record of the indebtedness of the potato industry to research might be duplicated for almost any other branch of agriculture. The county agents, the extension specialists, and the agricultural editors give information on improved methods of farming. Many of these methods were developed by good farmers; yet if one were to trace each of the improved practices back to its source, nine times out of ten the trail would lead to one or more of the agricultural experiment stations or to the United States Department of Agriculture, and to the patient work of some investigator who is little in the public eye.... The farmers of Pennsylvania, however, should feel a special sense of responsibility for the agricultural experiment station. They should look upon it not as a thing apart, just another governmental activity at The Pennsylvania State College, but as their own agency, created to serve them, supported in part by their taxes. It will be of service to Pennsylvania agriculture in the degree to which it is supported and used by Pennsylvania farmers."

British Recovery "British recovery," says Topics of the Times, (New York Times, Sept. 1), "is not confined to the home country, as often alleged. Things look better in the Commonwealth as a whole. The pessimists say that industrial betterment in England has gone as far as may be expected because the home market is already saturated. There can be no further progress without a lift in export trade. But a large part of British exports move within the empire. If appeasement comes in India, it should mean an end of the anti-British boycott weapon which has been freely used by Gandhi's followers. The improvement in Australia has been marked. Even the Irish Free State looks better, in the sense that popular discontent with impatience over the results of the economic war with England is growing. From South Africa the British Exchequer has just received a windfall in the shape of about \$35,000,000 in full payment of the outstanding war debt."

Leather Trade "The international leather trade increased in value by more than 15 percent in 1933," according to a summary in Christian Science Monitor (August 30). "Reliable estimates place the value of this trade for the year at \$95,597,000, of which total 65 percent was accounted for by Germany, the United States, the United Kingdom and France. Although higher prices accounted for about 5 percent of the increase, the actual volume of trade showed an expansion of more than 10 percent. Germany was the leading exporter of leather during 1933. Leather shipments from that country were valued at \$25,637,000 in 1933, an increase of \$2,726,000 over the previous year. Germany also purchased foreign leather last year valued at \$9,102,000, an increase of \$1,637,000 over the 1932 figure. Despite increased competition, exchange restrictions, quotas and other artificial trade barriers, the United States continued as the second leading leather exporting country in 1933, selling more than \$13,778,800 worth of leather to foreign markets. This represented an increase of \$628,000 over foreign sales in the previous year. Leather imports into the United States in 1933 were valued at \$9,786,192 compared with \$6,846,578 in 1932. The United Kingdom replaced France as the third largest leather exporter in 1933."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

September 4--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$6.50-10.75; cows good \$4.00-6.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$6.00-8.25; vealers good and choice \$6.50-8.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.50-5.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$7.15-7.75; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$7.65-7.85; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$7.50-7.75; Slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$5.00-6.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.40-7.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 116 $\frac{1}{2}$ -119 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 122 $\frac{1}{2}$ -126 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 105-106 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 107-109 (Nom); St. Louis 111 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ -103; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 83 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 88 $\frac{7}{8}$ -91 $\frac{7}{8}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ -82; St. Louis 80 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 79-79 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 53 $\frac{1}{4}$ -54 $\frac{1}{4}$; K.C. 54-56; Chi. 51-52; St. Louis 54; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 115-116; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 191 $\frac{1}{2}$ -201 $\frac{1}{2}$.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes brought 80¢-\$1.25 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 85¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central points. Long Island sacked Cobblers 90¢-\$1 in New York City. Wisconsin sacked stock \$1.30-\$1.40 carlot sales in Chicago. Idaho Russet Burbanks \$1.70-\$1.90 carlot sales in Chicago. New York Yellow Varieties of onions ranged 75¢-\$1.10 per 50-pound sack in city markets. Massachusetts stock 75¢-85¢ in the East. Midwestern yellows 80¢-\$1.15 in consuming centers. New York Domestic Round type cabbage sold at \$12-\$20 bulk per ton in terminal markets. Wisconsin stock \$35 in St. Louis. Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes brought \$3.75-\$4 per stave barrel in a few cities. New Jersey stock \$3.25-\$3.50 in Pittsburgh. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.15-\$1.40 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York, No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.25-\$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ per bushel basket in New York City; Wealthys \$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ in that city.

Average price Middling spot cotton in ten designated markets declined 14 points from the previous close to 12.94¢ per lb. On the corresponding day last season the price was 8.61¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 17 points to 12.99¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 13 points to 13.03¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 26¢; 91 score, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 90 score, 25¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 15-15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; S. Daisies, 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ -14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Y. Americas, 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ -14 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 24-28¢; Standards, 23-23 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Firsts, 22¢. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LIV, No. 56

Section 1

September 6, 1934.

TEXTILE INQUIRY

President Roosevelt yesterday named a special board of inquiry into the textile strike, the press reports. Members of the board are Gov. John V. Winant of New Hampshire, Marion Smith, Atlanta (Ga.) attorney, and Raymond V. Ingersoll, president of the Borough of Brooklyn, N. Y. The board is authorized to act as a voluntary arbitration tribunal or to select a person or agency for voluntary arbitration. The board is to submit its report by October 1. Officials of the Cotton Textile Institute pledged their cooperation to the Roosevelt board and leaders of the United Textile Union hailed the announcement.

ECONOMIST PROMOTED

Secretary Morgenthau yesterday, the Washington Post reports, named George C. Haas, Deputy Governor of the Farm Credit Administration to serve as Director of a new Treasury division of research and statistics which will take over and expand that headed by W. R. Stark, Chief of the Section of Financial and Economic Research, who resigned. The training of Haas has been chiefly in agricultural economics. He was one of the first representatives abroad of the Department of Agriculture and was for a while in charge of the Foreign Section of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. He served in the spring of 1933 as technical adviser to the American Delegation to the International Wheat Conference in Geneva and London, and was named Deputy Governor of the Farm Credit Administration on November 20, 1933, when Morgenthau was Governor.

BANKS TOO LIQUID

Banks of this country affiliated with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, which means more than 90 percent of the commercial banks, were 54 percent liquid on June 30, Chairman Leo T. Crowley disclosed yesterday, says a Washington report to the New York Times, declaring critically at the same time that "we can't have real recovery unless the banks make more loans." With the progress made in recovery the banks are altogether too liquid," he remarked. "The banks can't make money if they don't make loans. I should like to see the banks make more loans," he added.

GOLD RALLIES

Further gold shipments of nearly \$4,000,000 were announced in New York yesterday, but the dollar rallied above the gold-export price for the first time in more than a week. The franc advanced to 6.69 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents early in the day, but later fell to 6.68 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, down 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ points from Tuesday's close and about 1 point below the gold-export point. The decline in the franc was helped by renewed discussions in Paris of the advisability of devaluation of the currency. (N.Y. Times)

Section 2

Protecting British Agriculture In an introductory passage Alzada Comstock, who writes on "Great Britain's AAA" in Barron's (Sept. 3), says: "Realists in foreign trade are beginning to find a greater threat in Great Britain's quietly pursued domestic agricultural policy than in the well-publicized Ottawa Agreements. At the same time fact-facers with respect to economic nationalism are discovering that Great Britain is building up a price-raising and price-fixing system for the benefit of her farmers which is more revolutionary, from the point of view of our common laissez-faire tradition, than the American AAA. By means of subsidies, quotas, and processing taxes, usually supplemented by import quotas or increased tariffs, British farmers, group by group, are being protected from the competition of foreign surpluses. Guaranteed high domestic prices, financed either by the Treasury or by consumers, offset the two chief disadvantages from which British agriculture has long suffered, namely, individual inefficiency and the natural disadvantages of these northern islands for certain forms of agriculture. Step by step Great Britain is narrowing her demand for foreign food products. It is a policy which attacks the reverse side of the surplus problem which Americans know so well; and, if successful, will make the export problem of the United States and other food-producing countries more acute with each passing year."

Food Law Enforcement In an editorial warning to canners to "Be Careful In Your Pack," The Canning Trade (Sept. 3) says: "Lest you are tempted to grow careless, under the belief that the pure food authorities are asleep and that you can get away with it, or that due to the shortage (spoken of but not yet in evidence) of foods the market will take 'anything,' we remind you that in July 143 seizures were made by the Government." After quoting from the press release, the editorial continues: "Add the seizures made by the various State pure food authorities and you will come to the conclusion that you have but slim chance of getting away with it. Penalties should, of course, by this time be severely increased, because all men know about the laws; and they are being increased. The whole country is more food-conscious today than ever before; so the reaction to seizures for violation of the pure food laws, on the part of the consuming public, is very much greater and more business-destroying--that is the most severe and far-reaching of all penalties. Be careful, for the public is your customer, not the food inspectors."

Lakes and Trees "The many artificial lakes erected in South Dakota will not be complete," says an editorial paragraph in the Sioux Falls Argus-Leader, (Sept. 30), "until they are hemmed in by a circle of trees. The trees will thrive with little or no attention on the shores of these lakes as their roots will tap the sub-soil moisture maintained by the lake. A band of trees will increase the beauty of the lake, add to its value as a recreational center and will check erosion to some extent, preventing the filling of the lake with mud and dirt from the sloping shores."

Indexes and
Price Levels

A summary paragraph introducing "Commodity Prices Versus the General Price Level" by Carl Snyder of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, which appears in the American Economic Review (September) says: "Most writers, both popular and learned, dealing with price relationships and price movements, seem to accept the familiar indexes of commodity prices at wholesale as an adequate measure of the broad general price level. The object of this article is to show that these indexes of commodities at wholesale, very largely influenced in their movements by speculative activity in the great basic commodities like wheat, cotton and the rest, differ too widely from most other known types of price indexes, as the cost of living, wages, rents, etc., to be accepted as a valid measure of the whole. Both in their long-time trend and in their short-time variations they differ widely from the theoretical general price level and from an actual computation of the latter. The question is vital in the problem of monetary and economic stability."

Feed Reserve
Credit

The Farm Credit Administration has announced that range livestock operators in parts of primary drought areas where winter weather conditions will soon prevent transportation of feed may obtain funds to purchase a 60-day reserve feed supply. Advances will be secured by liens on the reserve supply of feed and on the livestock to be fed. In addition to the reserve feed loan, the stockman may apply for regular monthly allowances and hold his extra two months' feed supply in reserve for emergency purposes when transportation may be cut off. Then, in cases where the monthly allowances are obtained without interruption and the reserve supply retained through the winter, the latter will take care of feeding needs in February and March and under such conditions no advances will be granted the borrower for those months.

City and
Country

Wilson Gee of the University of Virginia reviews briefly in the American Economic Review (September), a recent book, "City and Country," by P. C. Armstrong and F. E. M. Robinson. He says in part: "The fundamental thesis of this volume is to the effect that the cornice of our present civilization, its urban superstructure in the parts of the world inhabited by the white race, has become too top-heavy for the rural base which must support it; 'that the optimum of human good can only be attained by the city, like Antaeus, constantly renewing its strength by touching the earth, and by a balance between rural and urban development.' It is in this disturbance of the balance between the rural and urban portions of our civilization that the origin of the present distress of the world is to be found. Even the Great War was due to carrying the urban and industrial revolution of the previous century too far. The authors feel that almost every effort to remedy the woes of the present depression has been directed to the reconstruction of the fallen superstructure without repair to the underlying agricultural base...The authors show a commendable fearlessness in presenting their views, which at many points run counter to prevailing theory and practice. It is the opinion of the reviewer that the fundamental thesis of the book is sound, and well buttressed....City and Country deserves to be widely read, even by the professional economists, who, as a class, are very inadequately versed in the important agricultural phase of the economic order."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

September 5--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$6.50-10.60; cows good \$3.75-6.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$6.00-8.25; vealers good and choice \$6.50-8.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.50-5.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$7.00-7.60; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$7.50-7.60; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$7.35-7.60; Slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$5.00-6.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.40-7.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. $117\frac{3}{4}$ - $120\frac{5}{4}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. $122\frac{1}{2}$ - $126\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. $106\frac{1}{4}$ -109; Chi. 109-111; St.Louis $113\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis $104\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 85; No. 2 rye, Minneap. $90\frac{1}{4}$ - $93\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 82- $82\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis $81-81\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 yellow, Chi. $80\frac{1}{2}$ - $80\frac{3}{4}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 54 $\frac{5}{8}$ -55 $\frac{5}{8}$; K.C. $54\frac{1}{2}$ - $56\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $52\frac{3}{4}$ -55; St.Louis 56 (Nom); Choice malting barley, Minneap. 116-118; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 195-205.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes ranged 85¢-\$1.35 per 100-pounds in city markets; 85¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central points. Long Island sacked Cobblers 90¢-\$1 in New York City. Wisconsin sacked stock \$1.25-\$1.50 carlot sales in Chicago. Idaho Russet Burbanks \$1.75-\$1.90 carlot sales in Chicago. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought 75¢-\$1.10 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers; 68¢-80¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern yellows 80¢-\$1.10 in city markets. New York Domestic Round type cabbage \$16-\$20 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$10-\$11 f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin stock \$32-\$35 in St. Louis. New Jersey type sweet potatoes sold at \$1.75-\$2.25 per bushel basket in a few cities. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.15-\$1.40 per hamper in the Middle West. New York Wealthy apples, U.S. No. 1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, brought \$1.25-\$1.35 and McIntosh \$1.50-\$1.75 per bushel basket in New York City. Wealthys \$1.25 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 17 points from the previous close to 13.11¢ per pound. On the same day last year the price was 8.81¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 17 points to 13.16¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 16 points to 13.19¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $25\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 Score, $25\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, $24\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 15- $15\frac{1}{2}$ cents; S.Daisies, $14\frac{1}{4}$ - $14\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y.Americas, $14\frac{1}{4}$ - $14\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 24-28 cents; Standards, 23- $23\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, 22 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LIV, No. 57

Section 1

September 7, 1934.

MAPS RAIL PROGRAM

President Roosevelt is quietly preparing to submit to Congress a "comprehensive" program of legislation which will involve major alterations in the nation's system of railroad, motor, water and air transportation, Leon Dure, Jr., says in a Hyde Park report to the Washington Post. This was disclosed by Joseph B. Eastman, Federal coordinator of transportation, after a long automobile tour with the President. Explaining that plans are still in a formulative stage, Mr. Eastman preferred not to go into detail. But he did not deny that they contemplate sweeping changes in the present set-up, including Federal regulation of the railroads' motor and water competitors.

PARALYSIS SERUM

Discovery of an apparently effective infantile paralysis vaccine was announced yesterday at the closing session of the American Public Health Association convention at Pasadena, the Associated Press reports. Dr. Maurice Brodie, of the New York City Health Department, described recent experiments with the poliomyelitis vaccine, which apparently has proved successful on a group of human volunteers after tests with monkeys. The monkeys were immunized by a virus that had been killed by chemical agents. Of these, the germicide formalin seemed the most efficacious, Dr. Brodie said.

RUSSIAN IMPASSE

A flat refusal by President Roosevelt to grant Soviet Russia a long-term loan and commercial credits for more than \$200,000,000 yesterday caused the collapse of debt and trade negotiations between the two governments. The President told the State Department that it would be undesirable to grant a long-term loan to any foreign country because of Europe's tremendous unpaid debt to the United States. Continued Russian insistence on a loan as the "price" for their promise to pay hundreds of millions in American debts and claims made futile any immediate continuance of negotiations. (Associated Press).

MONTGOMERY WARD PROFIT

Montgomery Ward & Co. reported yesterday for the six months ended on July 31 a net profit of \$4,158,695 after depreciation, interest, Federal taxes and other charges, the New York Times reports. In the corresponding six months last year the company showed a net loss of \$3,478,983. For the quarter ended on July 31 last the net profit was \$1,897,598 after similar deductions, with a net loss of \$1,282,884 in the quarter ended on July 31, 1933.

FLY TO FIRE

Twenty-seven men were moved by airplane from Missoula yesterday into the Moose Creek section of the Selway (Idaho) Forest to relieve tired fire fighters who apparently have controlled the west side of the monster Pete King Creek forest fire, says an Associated Press report from Missoula, Mont.

Section 2

Tobacco Reciprocity "It is much too soon," says an editorial in United States Tobacco Journal (Sept. 1) "to estimate accurately the effect upon the American tobacco industry of the reciprocal tariff reductions just negotiated between the United States and Cuba...The American government has proceeded to protect the domestic tobacco grower by an iron-clad clause in the new trade treaty which arbitrarily limits the importation of Havana tobacco to a figure (including the weight of cigars imported) which is not to exceed 18% of the total quantity of tobacco used in the United States during the previous year for the manufacture of cigars...Naturally, the limitation arrived at is broad enough to evoke no hardship on either the Cuban exporter or the American industry which employs his product...However, there is the probability, and this is something on which the Cuban tobacco trade counts heavily, that more Havana filler tobacco will be used in cigar production as the result of the duty cut. Feeling as they do that Havana tobacco is the preferred and most favorable ingredient for cigars, they are confident that, made available as it now is at a lower tariff cost, manufacturers who already employ Havana will henceforth use it more generously in their blend and many others, who under present costs have not been able to afford it, will begin to use it...The concessions granted by Cuba on exports of tobacco and tobacco products from the United States are of considerably less importance than those which we have granted to imports from the Island Republic. However, there are distinct concessions from the rates hitherto obtaining, the principal reduction probably being in connection with the importation of American-made cigarettes. Under the new tariff convention, American cigarette brands can be sold in Cuba at around twenty-five cents a package, against the exorbitant price of seventy-five cents a pack which has been necessary under the old tariff.

Rural Slum Relief Ernest K. Lindley is author of "Plowing Under The Rural Slums" in Today (Sept. 8). In part he says: "An attack on the rural slum problem has begun in earnest... The FERA and associated agencies of the government are steadily substituting rehabilitation for pure relief...The feasibility of subsistence homesteads as a large-scale solution has been questioned on the ground of cost. The FERA has worked out what appears to be a sound financial plan. The money is advanced through rural rehabilitation corporations in each state. The work is done entirely by people who are on relief, and they are paid regular work relief wages. In the first place, from the Texas and Arkansas experience, the FERA is convinced that, with work relief wages, large-scale buying of local materials and the cooperation of states and localities in acquiring land, a homestead can be built for very little more than half what it would cost a private individual to build it. In the second place, the labor cost is from 40 to 50 percent of the total cost. The labor cost would be paid anyway, as part of the relief program. Suppose that the total cost of a completed homestead is \$2,000 for a home that would cost a private individual, employing an architect and contractor, between \$3,500 and \$4,000. Suppose, conservatively, that the labor cost, paid in work relief, is 40 percent, or \$800. The cost above relief is, therefore, \$1,200."

Flour for Cuba Modern Miller (Sept. 1) says, editorially: "President Roosevelt's trade agreement with Cuba, proclaimed to become effective September 3, is the first agreement under the terms of the new reciprocal trade law. The United States will permit importation of increased quantities of Cuban sugar and other products, and a reciprocal benefit to us is a reduction in the flour duty to Cuba to \$1.155 with a 40 percent preference for flour milled in the United States from domestically grown wheat. This makes the duty on U. S. flour 69 3/10 cents per barrel. But of even greater benefit to the flour trade is the prospective removal of the Cuban internal tax of 50¢ per 100 lbs. This tax will be removed within two years, possibly within a shorter time. This means that the Cuban flour consumer gets a reduction in the cost of flour of \$1.44 per barrel. It means a big increase in bread consumption in Cuba and should be reflected in substantially increased flour imports in the future. The reciprocal trade agreement has benefited the milling industry in a material way."

Potato Planning An editorial, "National Planning Necessary" in the American Potato Journal (August), comments on low prices and says: "It is unfortunate indeed when the only way the potato grower can pay his bills is through the failure of the crop in another section due to drought or other causes. If success in agriculture must be based on one section prospering on the misery of another, then we are in a sorry plight. The time has come when regional lines must be forgotten. No longer can the Maine or New Jersey or Idaho grower think of his section alone. Modern transportation has eliminated sectional lines. If the potato growers in the eastern states can make a living only when they ship potatoes to the west--and this because the western farmer has lost his crop--the whole industry becomes a gamble that the wildest speculator would avoid. In the past we have thought only of how any attempt to regulate the potato industry would affect the particular section in which we live. Can we continue in this narrow viewpoint? Efforts are now being made to set up marketing agencies in various sections. A marketing organization which is limited to one section is doomed to almost certain failure if competing areas are permitted to run wild. If we are to have a regulated industry it must be on a national basis. It is time that we recognize this fact."

Corn is Cash W. A. Cochel, editor, writing for the Weekly Kansas City Star, reports from Springfield, Ill., that "the advance in hog prices was the chief topic of conversation at the National Swine Show held here last week in connection with the Illinois State Fair. Hogs on farms now are worth twice as much as they were a year ago. The huge amount of government-sealed corn on farms has advanced from 35 cents a bushel last fall to from 65 to 80 cents, depending on its location, the higher price prevailing in the drought area. The increase in the value of corn represents an increase of at least 90 million dollars in income to those who sealed their cribs. In this part of the country there is much of that sealed corn. Corn within trucking distance of the drought area in Western Missouri is meeting with exceptional demand. Truckmen have been paying as much as 80 cents a bushel at the crib. Local feeders who usually provide a market for this corn are protesting the movement. In some instances they are shipping in corn in carload lots at lower prices than truck loads are bringing at the same station."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Sept. 6--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$6.50-10.60; cows good \$3.75-6.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$6.00-8.25; vealers good and choice \$7.00-8.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.50-5.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$7.00-7.60; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$7.45-7.60; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$7.25-7.55; Slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$4.75-6.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.40-7.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. $118\frac{1}{2}$ - $121\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. $123\frac{3}{4}$ - $127\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 109- $110\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 112 (Nom); St.Louis $114\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St.Louis 107; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 86; No. 2 rye, Minneap. $89\frac{1}{2}$ - $92\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $81\frac{3}{4}$ - $83\frac{1}{2}$; St.Louis $82\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 yellow Chi. $81\frac{3}{4}$ -82; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 55 $\frac{3}{8}$ -56 $\frac{3}{8}$; K.C. $56\frac{1}{2}$ - $58\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $57\frac{1}{2}$; St.Louis 56; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 117-119; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 195-205.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes ranged 85¢-\$1.35 per 100-pounds in city markets; 85¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central points. Long Island sacked Cobblers 90¢-\$1 in New York City. Pennsylvania Round Whites 85¢-\$1.15 in the East. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.30-\$1.40 carlot sales in Chicago, while Idaho Russet Burbanks brought \$1.75-\$1.90 in that market. New York Yellow Varieties of onions ranged 75¢-\$1.05 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers; 70¢-75¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern yellows 75¢-\$1 in city markets. Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes brought \$3-\$3.50 per stave barrel in New York City and \$4.25 in Boston; f.o.b. sales \$2.75-\$3 at Eastern Shore Va. and Md. points. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$0.95-\$1.25 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Domestic Round type cabbage ranged \$16-\$22 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$10-\$12 f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin stock \$32-\$35 in St. Louis. New York, U.S. No. 1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, Wealthy apples \$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ - \$1.50 per bushel basket in New York City; \$1-\$1.10 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 8 points from the previous close to 13.19¢ per pound. On the same day last year the price was 8.66¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 4 points to 13.20¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 13.22¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 26 cents; 91 Score, $25\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, 25 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 15- $15\frac{1}{2}$ cents; S.Daisies, $14\frac{1}{4}$ - $14\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y.Americas, $14\frac{1}{4}$ - $14\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $24\frac{1}{2}$ -28¢; Standards, $23\frac{1}{2}$ -24 cents; Firsts, 22 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LIV, No. 58

Section 1

September 8, 1934.

VITAMIN C POTENT

Science announced to the world yesterday, says Ferdinand Kuhn, Jr., in an Aberdeen cable to the New York Times, that by simple injections of vitamin C, or ascorbic acid, into the blood it could "clear up" dread diseases that have baffled medical men for hundreds of years. The news of the wonderful clinical properties of this vitamin was told to members of the British Association for the Advancement of Science by Professor A. Szent-Gyorgyi of the University of Szeged, Hungary, who succeeded in identifying and isolating ascorbic acid and is now recognized as Europe's foremost authority in the field. Today it is being produced synthetically for 3 cents a gram in laboratories in this country and Switzerland, and it is ready to be used for the relief of suffering throughout the world.

CCC WORK WORTHWHILE

Continuation of the CCC camps "in some form" on a permanent basis will be recommended to President Roosevelt by Robert Fechner, director of emergency conservation work, the Washington Post reports. "I am convinced that the work is worthwhile and that the results have justified the expense," he said. The director is mapping plans for the winter work and intends to make suggestions for changes in operation when he reports to the President.

INDUSTRY LOANS

Vigorous efforts to expand Federal reserve loans to industry were planned yesterday by the executive committee of the 12 reserve institutions in conference with members of the Federal Reserve Board in Washington says the Associated Press. J. J. Thomas, acting governor of the board, said a program had been drawn up for meetings of commercial bankers at reserve centers throughout the country to speed the lending of approximately \$280,000,000 authorized at the last session of Congress. The loans may be for five years.

SUPPORTS RAILROADS

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States yesterday came to the aid of the nation's railroads, sharply criticising present and past Federal treatment of the carriers and calling for a hands-off policy by the Government on railroad management. Henry I. Harriman, president of the chamber, asserted in a statement that the Interstate Commerce Commission had so restricted rail earnings that the carriers were in critical financial need. The pending application of the roads for a \$170,000,000 rate increase, he said, emphasizes "the stake of American business in the national transportation policies now under discussion." (Associated Press.)

Section 2

Cigarette
Costs

"Rising prices for tobacco" says the Wall Street Journal (Sept. 6), "on the leaf markets which have opened this year threaten a serious cut in the profits on cigarette business this year should the early trend be maintained for the entire crop. With a promised reduction of 250,000,000 pounds in the flue-cured tobacco crop, it now appears unlikely that the trend toward higher prices on this type of tobacco will be halted. On burley tobacco, while this year's crop should be smaller than that of a year ago, there is a large carry-over which should have a restraining influence on any price buoyancy. While it is too early yet to forecast what the average price will be either for flue-cured or burley tobacco this year, it appears likely that the industry will charge itself about \$45,000,000 more for the tobacco used in cigarettes than was the case last year, and that this will amount to about $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents per thousand additional cost... Since the profits for the manufacturer are generally estimated at around 40 cents per thousand cigarettes, a $12\frac{1}{2}$ -cent per thousand increase in tobacco costs means a cut in profits of about 30%. For the makers of brands selling at a list price of not less than \$6.10 a thousand, to retail at 13 cents a package or more, therefore, there is a profit margin sufficient to absorb this greater costs. For the makers of 10-cent cigarettes, however, the margin is not there...In anticipation of this situation, makers of 10-cent cigarettes last winter sought a graduated tax, which would have provided 30 cents less tax for their cigarettes. Congressional committees, however, did not favor such action."

Pick-Up
Baler

An editorial note in The Farm Journal (Sept.) says: "Recently we've heard from some of the folks who asked last summer about manufacturer of the pick-up hay baler, that bales the hay from the windrow. One man writes that he has not bought this new piece of equipment because he is not sure it will work satisfactorily on his rolling land. Another hay grower is enthusiastic over the way his baler works 'over the hills and across the ditches, first on one end and then the other, kicking out a string of clean, square bales' as the baler is drawn along. Other users mention better quality of hay, lower haying costs, greater mow capacity and saving in labor as worth-while advantages. One of these new balers is being tested by agricultural engineers at Iowa State College. They (and the farm crops men, too) believe this new machine will make higher quality hay because more of the leaves will be saved. They think it should prove most practical where large acreages of alfalfa are grown."

Community
Fair

A Norris, Tenn., report to the Christian Science Monitor, (Sept. 4) says in part: "Country and city folk for miles around swarmed to the Government's model town here and for the first time mingled with the residents during the three-day Norris Community Fair which closed Monday night. Like the town itself, they found the fair different from others. They were not charged admission. Instead of cheap commercial carnivals, fun-makers from among the town people gave wholesome enjoyment. There were even 'rubber neck' buses, because the \$35,000,000 Norris Dam under construction on Clinch River and the different types of homes scattered over the hills are attractions which bring people from all over the world. Government guides pointed out places of interest. In the new Agricultural Building, which will be used as a market for the town of Norris, were exhibits of cakes, jellies, quilts, minerals, Indian relics, paintings, and TVA-made furniture. Tents were used for an overflow of exhibits."

Treaty Helps
Farmers

"Another and specific reason why the agricultural Mid-West welcome the Cuban-American trade treaty," says an editorial in the Louisville Courier-Journal (Sept. 4), "which is accompanied by a mutual reduction of tariffs, lies in the following figures: Cuba bought \$12,787,000 worth of lard in 1926, and only \$535,000 worth in 1933. Wheat and flour purchases dropped from \$8,458,000 to \$2,934,000. Cuba bought \$842,000 worth of cured hams in 1927 and only \$27,000 worth in 1933. Potato imports from the United States in 1928 totaled \$1,012,000 and only \$181,000 last year. The agricultural population is becoming peculiarly sensitive to what the American tariff policy has done to it. The crime against Cuban sugar, done at the behest of the Smoots and the others of the beet sugar States, resulted in impoverishing Cuba, and the farmers lost one of their best customers. Reduced tariffs on sugar, cigars, rum and seasonal fruits from Cuba will permit the purchase of more automobiles, machinery, rice, dried fruits, soy beans, cottonseed products and miscellaneous manufactures, besides the other products named. The Cuban treaty will have done this nation a great service if it serves as a model for reciprocal tariff treaties with other countries."

Strength In
Adversity

"The striking feature about general business conditions in midsummer, 1934," says the Washington Review (Sept. 3) published by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, "has been the evidence of strength in the face of adverse factors. Drought over great areas, strikes and rumors of strikes, a fast on-coming political campaign, and public emphasis upon the magnitude of the burden of relief are among the depressing influences which might very well have caused a positive reaction in business activity."

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

VOL. LIV, No. 59

Section 1

September 10, 1934.

RICHBERG REPORT

More than 8,000,000 jobs and a billion-dollar increase in farm income were recovery milestones pointed out to President Roosevelt yesterday by Donald Richberg in his latest report on New Deal achievements, according to the Associated Press. "Over 4,000,000 workers," he said, "have been reemployed in private enterprises. Over 4,000,000 others have been given temporary public employment. Farm prices of seven basic commodities have been raised within the year to 95 percent of the pre-war 'parity' and total farm income has increased far more than \$1,000,000,000."

TREASURY PLANS

The Treasury yesterday announced its plans for re-financing \$1,200,000,000 of fourth $4\frac{1}{2}$ percent Liberty Bonds, called for October 15, and certificates of indebtedness totaling \$524,758,500 which fall due September 15. Two-year notes bearing $1\frac{1}{2}$ percent interest will be offered for the certificates. Bond holders will be given the option of taking four year $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent notes, or 10-20 year bonds bearing $3\frac{1}{4}$ percent, and in either case will receive a bonus on the month's interest between September 15, when the new issues are dated, and October 15, the effective date for the bond call. (Press.)

COMMODITY INDEX

Professor Irving Fisher's index number of commodity prices, based on 100 as the average for 1926, as reported from New Haven by the N. Y. Times, is 80.2, which compares with 79.7 the week before and 77.8 four weeks before. The present average is the highest of the year to date, and the highest of any week since the week of Dec. 6, 1930; the lowest thus far in 1934 was 72, in the first two weeks of January. The cost of living for wage-earners, continuing its upward trend, rose 0.6 percent from July to August, it was announced yesterday by the National Industrial Conference Board reporting on its monthly survey, the Washington Post reports. The increase put living costs to a level 3.5 percent above a year ago, but it is still 21.0 percent below that of August, 1929.

DROUGHT LOANS

A month's extension of the time in which farmers in drought areas may borrow money for summer fallowing or for the purpose of winter seed wheat, rye or barley was announced yesterday by the Farm Credit Administration, according to the Associated Press. September 15 had been the last day on which loan applications would be received.

Section 2

Farmer
Income

An editorial in Wall Street Journal (Sept. 6) says in part: "Widespread as are the local effects of the year's drought, they need not be allowed to obscure the significant fact that farm income as a whole will be greater for this crop season than for either of the two previous seasons. Department of Agriculture estimates put the 1933 farm 'net' income, including \$271,000,000 of federal rental and compensation payments, at \$6,256,000,-000, or more than \$900,000,000 above the corresponding return of 1932. Competent observers have calculated the 1934 gain over 1933 at about another billion. Granting that a billion dollars among 6,000,000 farmers means no windfall in average income and also that total farm income for the country means little to the farmer who has lost three-quarters of his expected production, it is still true that we may count on a fairly sustained farm purchasing power through the fall and winter. Rural America will have substantially more dollars to spend for industrial goods than last year. It will carry its own tax burdens rather less painfully and will contribute somewhat more to the national income through interest payments on private debts..."

Botulism
Perils

"Prevention of future outbreaks of botulism now depends on teaching housewives all over the country proper methods of canning foods," Science Service reports from Pasadena. "Factory canned foods have not caused any outbreaks of this deadly food poisoning in America since 1925, Dr. F. W. Tanner of the University of Illinois stated at the September 3 meeting of the American Public Health Association. Unfortunately, some state agricultural extension services, newspaper bureaus and manufacturers of supplies for home canning are giving housewives inadequate information on how to can foods. As a result numerous outbreaks of botulism still occur every year...The U. S. Department of Agriculture has placed itself on record very emphatically as opposed to inadequate methods and distributes a reliable publication for home canners in Farmers' Bulletin 1471. So far, however, only ten States, through their agricultural extension services, have seen fit to adopt similar recommendations. These are: California, Florida, Maine, Nevada, New York, Illinois, North Dakota, Virginia, Washington and Texas."

Feeding
Organic
Arsenic

E. J. Coulson of the Bureau of Fisheries and Remington and Lynch of South Carolina Medical College report in Science, (Sept. 7) the results of feeding tests involving arsenic derived from inorganic and from organic sources. They say the results "are direct evidence that there is a difference in the metabolism of the arsenic as it occurs in shrimp as compared to inorganic arsenic and that only a very small percentage of the arsenic contained in shrimp is absorbed and stored in the animal body when such foods are eaten. There was no retardation of growth in any of the arsenic-fed animals nor any observable differences in their physical vigor or appearance and in none of them was there any histological evidence of injury to the spleen, liver or kidney due to the feeding of arsenic at the levels here employed. These experiments are being continued, with other rats scheduled to be killed at the end of 9 and 12 months."

Chemicals In South

An article by Williams Haynes in Manufacturers Record (Sept.) says, in part: "Over \$20,000,000 were spent for new chemical plants and equipment last year in the South. Half this tidy sum is being invested this year in the same way and in the same territory. Even in normal times such a capital investment in any section of the country would make a notable expansion of our chemical productive capacity. That by far the greatest development of our most rapidly expanding industry should take place in such times as these and in the South is significant...This climatic advantage and the wider utilization of our waterways are turning the eyes of our chemical industrialists towards the South just at this time. Their scrutiny naturally focuses on the available raw materials, for abundant, cheap, suitable materials are of prime importance to successful chemical making. The salt, sulfur, oil of the Gulf Coast promise as much as the famous 'Cog' supplies (coal, oil, and gas) which are being so successfully worked chemically in the Kanawah Valley. Moreover, the South has long been famous for its rosin and its phosphates. Potash is now available from New Mexico and Texas deposits. The brines of the South and Southwest can--and do, at the new plants in Oklahoma and Texas--supply magnesia as well as sodium, to say nothing of bromine and iodine. With barium, silicon and aluminum, coal, coke, and coal-tar, lime, and not forgetting cellulose, the Southern territory offers every important raw material for chemical manufacturing on a large scale."

Changed Rail-

Thomas F. Woodlock in Wall Street Journal (Sept. 7) road Situation discusses, "The Basic Change in Rail Transportation." He says, in part: "It is high time that we realized the totally fundamental change that has taken place in the position of the railroad transportation industry...The policy which we finally adopted and expressed in our laws was predicated upon the theory that railroad transportation was a monopolistic or semi-monopolistic affair and, therefore, needed strict legislation to prevent exploitation of the public by exaction of exorbitant rates. Up to fifteen years ago the theory was true. Today it is false. Transportation has once more become essentially a competitive industry...Under the old theory, we gradually built up an extremely meticulous system of rate regulation...That system is still functioning, whereas the conditions which furnished the only possible justification for its being have passed away, probably never to return. Railroad transportation is no longer even semi-monopolistic....What, then, is the logical conclusion? If the original premise is correct, namely, that the great majority of commodities now moving in the country can be carried by transportation other than rail, then the rail carriers are entitled to the largest revenue that they can get from traffic that they can move, and the rates at which the largest revenue will result from the traffic moving under them are 'reasonable' rates--subject to such exceptions as may be found to exist here and there by reason of exceptional conditions..."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

September 7--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations):

Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$6.75-10.75; cows good \$3.75-6.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$6.00-8.50; vealers good and choice \$7.00-9.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.50-5.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$6.85-7.45; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$7.30-7.45; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$7.15-7.40. Slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$4.50-6.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.65-7.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 119 $\frac{3}{8}$ -122 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 Am. Dur.*Minneap. 124 $\frac{1}{2}$ -128 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 110 $\frac{1}{4}$ -112; Chi. 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ -112 $\frac{3}{4}$; St.Louis 115; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St.Louis 106 $\frac{1}{4}$ -106 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 86 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 90 $\frac{3}{4}$ -93 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 81 $\frac{3}{4}$ -82 $\frac{1}{2}$; St.Louis 82; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 81; St.Louis 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ -81 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 56 $\frac{1}{4}$ -57 $\frac{1}{2}$; K.C. 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ -58 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 55-58; St.Louis 58-58 $\frac{1}{2}$; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 120-122; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 196-206.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes ranged 80¢-\$1.35 per 100-pounds in city markets; 85¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central points. Long Island sacked Cobblers 90¢-\$1.05 in New York City. Wisconsin sacked stock \$1.20-\$1.25 carlot sales in Chicago. Idaho Russet Burbanks \$1.75-\$1.90 carlot sales in Chicago. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought 70¢-\$1.05 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers; 65¢-70¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern yellows 80¢-\$1.05 in city markets. New York Domestic Round type cabbage closed at \$16-\$20 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$10-\$13 f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin sacked stock \$35-\$38 in St. Louis. Virginia and Maryland Jersey type sweet potatoes ranged \$1-\$1.50 per bushel basket in city markets; \$1.10-\$1.20 f.o.b. East Shore points. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1-\$1.25 per hamper in the Middle West. McIntosh \$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.75 per bushel basket in New York City. F.o.b. sales of Wealthys brought \$1-\$1.20 at Rochester, and New York, U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, Wealthy apples sold at \$1.25-1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 4 points from the previous close to 13.15¢ per lb. On the same day last year the price was 8.46¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 7 points to 13.13¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 4 points to 13.18¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh No. 1 American cheese at New York were: Flats, 15-15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; S.Daisies, 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ -14 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y.Americas, 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ -14 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 25-28 cents; Standards, 24-24 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, 22-22 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LIV, No. 60

Section 1

September 11, 1934.

STRIKE PEACE PROSPECTS Equitable settlement of the far-flung textile strike was predicted yesterday by a Presidential mediation board, according to a report by Douglas Warrenfels, in the Washington Post. The Board announced that it "has explored the situation sufficiently in four days of inquiry to know that the problems arising out of the textile dispute are not impossible of solution. The board believes that a settlement can be reached which will be fair to workers, employers and in the public interest."

ARMS EMBARGO The first world-wide arms embargo, designed to end war between Bolivia and Paraguay, became operative last night, the United Press reports from Geneva, with Great Britain's announcement she had put the embargo actively into effect against the warring nations. The United States, Russia and Brazil, nonmembers of the League of Nations, associated themselves with league members in this effort to check the fighting in the Gran Chaco.

FIRES CHECKED Drenching rains over north Idaho, western Montana and eastern Washington timberlands yesterday apparently ended the forest fire season for this year. The U. S. Forestry office at Spokane said that in every section from which it had reports, small fires were "drowned out" and major blazes had been put definitely under control. (Associated Press.)

BUSINESS FAILURES Business failures throughout the United States fell to 174 for the week ended Sept. 6, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported yesterday. The total was the smallest for any week since September, 1920, and compares with 202 for the previous week and 255 for the corresponding week last year. The Labor Day holiday, it was pointed out, was a material factor in reducing the number of insolvencies reported. The reduction in failures was notable in the East, West and South. (Press.)

GINNINGS Cotton of this year's crop ginned prior to September 1 was reported by the Census Bureau up to September 8 to have totaled 1,397,886 running bales, including round bales, as half bales, compared with 1,396,139 running bales a year ago, and 865,160 bales two years ago. (Press.)

Section 2

Billboard
Control

"The Long Island State Park Commission," reports Engineering News-Record (Sept. 6), "has officially adopted for the Long Island region the regulations prepared by the State Council of Parks prohibiting the erection or maintenance of advertising signs, structures and devices within 500 ft. of state parks and parkways except under written permit from the regional state park commission of the region in which the park or parkway is located. Permits are not required for the name plates of professional people, such as engineers, architects, doctors, dentists or lawyers or the name plates of practitioners of customary home occupations, provided these signs are of a reasonable size and do not contain advertising matter. The State Council considers 12x24 in. a reasonable size for such name plates. Permits are not required for danger or warning signs, or for necessary direction signs, provided these signs are built to proper size and shape. Under the regulations, permits may be issued for real estate signs that advertise the sale or letting only of the premises on which they are located, if such signs are not larger than 18x24 in., face on a marginal or side street and are at least 100 ft. from the boundary line of the park or parkway. Permits may also be obtained for any kind of an advertising sign that is not larger than 6x10 ft., fronting on a business street, provided the sign is completely screened from the park or parkway by woods or buildings."

Switching

Disinfectants

"If the experience of our consulting food engineer is any criterion," says an editorial note in Food Industries (Sept.), "it is sometimes necessary to switch from one type of disinfectant to another and then back again to maintain successfully the efficiency of the destruction of bacteria. His experience in a milk-processing plant indicated that certain bacterial types seem to be capable of adapting themselves to the disinfecting method employed, one which was a favorite with the particular company. He recommended changing the disinfecting process to one that was markedly different in its principle for a period of several days and then a return to the original process. After this was done the trouble disappeared. Bacteria are living things and by evolution are capable of adapting themselves to their environment. Changing the environment suddenly catches them unawares."

"Excellent
Compilation"

An editorial note in Modern Miller (Sept. 8) introduces comprehensive quotations and tabular matter from the report of the survey mentioned. The note says: "A very excellent compilation and survey covering the use of cotton bags and other containers in flour mills of the United States was made by John T. Wigington, cotton technologist, and R. J. Cheatham, senior cotton technologist of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. A preliminary report, the first of this year, we believe, will be of interest at this time, because of the trade interest in textiles and the textile strike. We are reproducing portions of the report and two tables, which only partially cover the subject matter, but this is all the space we have available in this issue.--Editor."

Year Round
Pasturage

"On the Suffolk farm of Michael Faraday," says a mail report to the New York Times (Sept. 9) from Leiston, England, "scientists have witnessed the first practical results of seventeen years' research into a new method of growing crops which may entirely revolutionize agriculture. Here, by a special process discovered in Germany by Dr. Paul Spangenberg of Lubeck, crops of maize and barley are grown in ten days, not in the ground, but in chemically treated trays arranged in tiers inside metal cabinets. These crops are being used daily to feed cattle and pigs on the farm and the animals are in better condition than others fed with ordinary outdoor fodder...Dr. Spangenberg made his discovery by analyzing the most fertile soil he could find and duplicating its nutrient content in a chemical solution. This solution is fed to the seed. Only small quantities of water are required and no earth is used. The seed germinated by this process are said to produce five times the volume of seed planted in the ground. Each cabinet in which the seeds are placed is divided into ten sections, one for each day's growth, and each section contains eight trays. As each day's crop is 'harvested,' more seed is immediately put into the trays to produce another crop in ten days. Thus, the farmer has a fresh crop, approximating the finest June pasturage, every day in the year."

Balanced
Economy

An article by Frank L. Kluckhohn in New York Times Magazine (Sept. 9) quotes Donald R. Richberg on where the New Deal is now leading. "If I were to put it in one phrase," Richberg remarks, "I should say it is taking us to a balanced rather than a planned economy. What I mean is this: When you talk planned economy, you may think of a system by which people are told what to produce and how. You can't effect this without entering the field of socialism. What the New Deal is now attempting to do is to establish a permanent system to permit private initiative to do the work, but at the same time to maintain a balance between industry and agriculture. If they become unbalanced, we have a crash and subsequent depression. What we can create is a condition of enduring prosperity. I don't know how high a level it can reach, but we can at least gain assurance that there will be no booms and no crashes. Before 1929, without raising a finger, we watched agricultural prices sag and the industrial structure pyramid higher than ever before. With the growing disparity, we had a condition which led to collapse. At one time we could afford a larger degree of pure individualism. Then, as our structure changed and big cities grew, we found that industry could not get along without the farm markets..."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

September 10--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations):
Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$6.50-10.50; cows good \$3.75-5.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$6.00-8.50; vealers good and choice \$6.50-8.25; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.50-5.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$6.50-7.15; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$7.00-7.20; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$6.90-7.20; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$4.25-5.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.50-7.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 118 5/8-121 5/8; No. 2 Am. Dur.*Minneap. 123 1/4-127 1/4; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 109-110 1/4; Chi. 114; St.Louis 114-114 1/2; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St.Louis 106 1/2-106 3/4; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 86 1/2; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 89-92; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 81 1/4-81 3/4; St.Louis 82 1/2; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 81 1/4; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 55 3/4-57 3/4; K.C. 57-59; Chi. 56-58; St.Louis 58-58 1/2; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 122-124; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 195-205.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes ranged 85¢-\$1.25 per 100 pounds in eastern cities, \$1.40-\$1.50 in Cincinnati, with f.o.b. sales steady at 35¢ Northern and Central points. Long Island sacked stock 90¢-\$1.05 in New York City. Wisconsin Cobblers \$1.25-\$1.32 1/2 carlot sales in Chicago. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.75-\$1.90 carlot sales in Chicago. New York Yellow Varieties of onions ranged 70¢-90¢ per 50-pound sack in eastern cities; 60¢-70¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern yellows 75¢-\$1 in consuming centers. Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes brought 90¢-\$1.50 per bushel basket in terminal markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.15-\$1.25 in the Middle West. New York Domestic Round type cabbage sold at \$18-\$22 bulk per ton in the East: \$11-\$13 f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin stock \$28-\$30 in St. Louis. Western New York Wealthy apples, No. 1, 2 1/2 inch minimum, sold at \$1.25-\$1.50 per bushel basket in New York City; \$1.07 1/2-\$1.15 f.o.b. Rochester. Pennsylvania McIntosh \$1.50-\$2 in the East.

Average price Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 19 points from the previous close to 12.97¢ per lb. On the same day last year the price was 8.56¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 22 points to 12.93¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 17 points to 12.98¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 25 cents; 91 Score, 24 3/4 cents; 90 Score, 24 1/4 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 14 cents; Y.Americas, 14 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 25-28 cents; Standards, 24 1/2 cents; Firsts, 22-22 1/2 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.